The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,865 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th Dec.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st "
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2264	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
—NIZAM	2736	500	W. E. Thompson	21st "
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "
M ROSETTA	3562	700	G. W. Bradly	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3145	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th "
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	5023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4388	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2736	500	W. E. Thompson	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	Jn. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th "
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th "
M CATHAY	2983	600	E. Ashdown	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536 600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101 800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4199 800	E. Stewart	21st "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
INGAPORE	5,000 800	28th Dec.	16th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,800 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000 803	20th "	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3400	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Meras	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3300	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000 600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	To sail.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550 480	Capt. T. Knox	18th Dec.

Passengers by S.S. Nubia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th Dec.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,337 480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan
s.s. ARABIA	3,544 480	Capt. J. Leitch	22nd "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069 480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000 600	Capt. G.C. Heath	by 1st Mar.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 8, 1886. Agents.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals. Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.

MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Jeypore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 30 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

MALTA CROSS
No. 3, Military Square, No. 3.
HAVANAH CIGARS.

THE cheapest, the pleasantest, the mildest one can meet with.

Rose de Inquisterre	at Rs. 8	per 100 in box.
Trabucoos (Walkuri)	" 8	" "
El Nevazo	" 8	" "
Semiramis	" 8	" "
Conchas Superior	" 7-8	" "
Cedos	" 7	" "
* Queen 2nd	" 6	" "
Princess Royal	" 4	" "
Punch Rs.	" 4	" "

* These cigars are little tiny ones and are used by the most Aristocratic and delicate people.

VIRGINIA CIGARS.
Quite New to India.

A very, very strong smoke, are made of the purest Virginia Tobacco, smoke very freely and give to the mouth a very agreeable taste. Who likes a strong smoke should not remain without a trial.

Vilhesa at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.
Sigari Toscani, fantastically shaped, Rs. 3 per 100.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.
Made of Tobacco, selected by a skilful man.
Havanah shaped No. 1 Rs. 2-4 per 100 in box.

Do.	do.	" 2	" "
Do.	do.	" 1-8	" "
Do.	do. Short	" 1-4	" "
Lady's Havanah		" 1-8	" "
Office 5 minutes		" 1-6	" "

Cut Tobacco for pipes and cigarrettes.
At a very moderate price.
In the above prices postage is not included.
Usual percentage allowed to Traders, Clubs, Messes and Messes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 13th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 10, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to LUDHAEBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE, ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MR. LOUIS STRAUCH begs most respectfully to announce his arrival from Europe with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all sorts of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, viz.:
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, Complete.
" TROUSERS.
" DRESS COATS.
" FROCK COATS.
BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every Description and the best Quality.
Inspection of our varied Stock is earnestly solicited.
Bombay, December 8, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887.—
Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only tenders will be received may be obtained.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December next.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.
The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., of Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PAROELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES.
THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay. The most crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, Bronzes and mirrors now imported in Bombay

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF SURGEON-MAJOR CLOSE.

A GREY ARAB GELDING, 7 years, 14-2, handsome, fast and with exceptionally fine action. A Newport Pagnell Dogcart by Simpson, with set of nearly new English Single Harness including Spare Collar, Reins, &c., also Carriage Umbrella to fit the Cart; all in perfect order and condition. The turnout Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-3—very powerful and good looking, quiet in harness and saddle, would make an excellent charger, Rs. 700.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 demiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhesa" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS &c.
MURWARA SANDSTONE.—Flags, Coping and Fence Posts made from above and delivered in rail way wagons at Katnee, E. I Railway Jubbulpore Extension. Rates on application to
C. R. WILLIAMS and Co.
Jubbulpore, C. P.

HOME AT TARDEO for old worn-out PENSIONED BRITISH SOLDIERS, their WIDOWS and CHILDREN, also for Widows and Children of European and Eurasians, who, being of Good Character, are in Destitute Circumstances. The only one of its Kind in Bombay. Government Grant and Income insufficient.
Any information will be given, and Aid, however small, gratefully received by
Lieut.-Col. F. W. MAJOR,
Presidency Paymaster,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., Ld.
NOTICE.
AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 27th instant, it was resolved that a FOURTH CALL of Rs. (90) fifty per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 20th December next, at the registered office of the Company. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29 November, 1886.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.
WANTED—FOREMAN for Engineering Department Carpenter and Smith Workshop, Trichinopoly; also several experienced Masonry and Permanent Way Inspectors for the Way and Works. Applications and requests for further particulars to be addressed, by letter only, to
DAVID LOGAN,
Chief Engineer, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.
Trichinopoly, November 20, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COTTON WASTE,
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only Tenders will be received may be obtained. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, next.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Price strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6½	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
6		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

1886 GREETINGS 1887
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS
IN
GREAT AND CHOICE VARIETY.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Tichfield Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	42 Pall Mall LONDON.

"XMAS, 1886."

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED, are now landing from every Mail Steamer extensive consignments of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, OILMAN'S STORES, SWEETS, CRACKERS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE and FANCY LEATHER ARTICLES. Toys of every imaginable kind, Christmas and New Year's Cards in the greatest variety.

The Management beg respectfully to direct Customers' attention to the following List and to solicit an inspection of their Stock. The several branches of the Firm's business present an assortment of articles that is not surpassed by any Establishment in India.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT
Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

FINE YORKSHIRE HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
PRESERVED FISH.
DANISH BUTTER.
STILTON AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESE.
PATES, PLUM PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, &c.
PAYSANDAU TONGUES.
LUNCH TONGUES.
PRESERVED MEATS AND FISH.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS, &c.
SAUSAGES.
PICKLES AND SAUCES, &c., &c.
TART FRUITS.
DESSERT FRUITS.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
BISCUITS.
PRESERVED MILK.
COFFEE AND COCOAS.
INDIAN TEAS, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c.

Apricots, Greengages, Green Almonds, Mellon, Cherries, Angelica, Mixed Fruit, Green Chinois, Gold Chinois, Ginger, Mirabelles, Peaches, White Pears, Pink Pears,

in casp of about 7 lbs. or by the lb., Re. 1-12 per lb.

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Fruit Pastilles ...per lb.	1 4	Fruits and Flowers...per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Crystallised, in boxes at ...Re. 1-4 to	2 [illegible]
Mixed ...per lb.	1 4	Fondants ...per lb.	1 4	Chocolate Pistach, in boxes at	2 8
Avelines ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Ginger ...per lb.	2 8	Chocolate Lombart fine Vanille...per box	4 0
Dragees Almond ...per lb.	2 4	Chocolate Nougat ...per lb.	3	Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille ... per box	1 8
Brandy and Noyeau Fruits, per bottle	2 4	Chocolate Pistach...	3	Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon, per lb.	3 0
Candied Peels ...per lb.	1 0	French Plums ...Re. 1-2 to	2 0	Turkish Delight ...	1 2
China Preserves ...	2 2	Liqueur Comfits ...per lb.	1 12	Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles ...	1 2
Butter Scotch ...Re. 0-6 to	0 12	Noyeau Fruits ...	2 4	Jelly Fourres ...per lb.	1 4
Nougat de Montelemart ...	0 10	Almonds and Raisins ...	2 4	Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets ...from 12 as. to	6 0
Almonds Surfines ...per lb.	2 4	Fruit Lozenges...per lb.	0 12		
Strawberries in Syrup ...	1 0	Imperial Mixture ...	12		
Toffee ... Annas 6 to	0 12	Chocolate Vanille, in boxes at ...Re. 1-0 to	8		
Burnt Almonds ...per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Creams, In boxes at ...Re. 1-8 to	3 0		
Rose Caramels ...	1 2	Chocolate Bonbons...per lb.	2 8		
Pralines Vanille ...	2 0				
Pralines Rose ...	2 0				

BRAZIL NUTS	As. 12 per lb.	FIGS FINEST ELEME	As. 12 per box
BARCELONA NUTS	" 8 "	GRAPES, very fine	Re. 1-2 per lb

WREATHS: VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.
XMAS FLAGS, XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING, MINCE MEAT.

"WINES," "SPIRITS" "LIQUEURS."

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Amontillado	32
Manzanilla	30
Golden	29
Old Dry	28
Superior Fine	25
Vino de Pasto	26
Pale Dinner	23
Extra Dry Pale	20

CHAMPAGNES.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Giesler's (for India)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (finest dry)	54 0	29 8
Perrier Jouet's (Reserve Cuvée)	60 0	33 0
Heidsieck's "Dry Monopole"	60 0	33 0

CLARETS.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc	10 12	6 0
Bordeaux	10 12	6 0
Petit Medoc	13 8	7 8
Superior Medoc	17 0	10 0
Chateau Lagrange	22 0	12 0
Chateau Larose	29 0	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34 0	18 0

PORTS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, SAUTERNES, MARSALA, MADEIRA, HOLLANDS, AND GIN.

BRANDIES.

	Per doz. Rs.
Treacher's****	60
Treacher's***	35
Treacher's**	31
Treacher's*	27

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Fine Old Glenlivet	37 0
Special Liqueur	37 0
Highland Malt	26 0
Old Irish	22 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine, red	6 0	3 8
Chartreuse, green	7 8	4 0
Chartreuse, yellow	6 0	3 4
Creme de Cacao	3 12	...
Maraschino	4 0	2 0

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.
CANTERBURY ALE (SOLE AGENTS).
Bottles per dozen, Rs. 6; Half Bottles, Rs. 4.

PILSENER BEER,
Per dozen, Bottles, Rs. 5-12
" ½ " " 3-14

VIENNA BEER,
Per dozen Bottles, Rs. 6-12
" ½ " " 5-0

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
A selection varying in Price from As. 10 to Rs. 500.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND METAL ARTICLES
FANS, HAND-PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Barometers, Binoculars, Blotting Books, Cabinet Frames, Cigar Cases, Cigarettes, Desks, Work Boxes, Filled Bags, Gongs, Gladstone Bags, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Housewifes, Jewel Cases, Carriage Bags, Hand Bags, Necessaries Etui, Perfume Cases, Photo Frames, Pincushions, Pocket Letter Cases, Purses, Scrap Albums, Sets of Scissors, Spirit Flasks, Watch Stands, Fork Stands, Telegram Stands, Date Cases, Clock Cases, Card Cases, &c., &c.

TOYS.—A large selection of all kinds.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.
GENERAL CATALOGUES OF THE
Company's Several Departments free on application. Buyers may feel confident that in ordering from our lists they will get the best of everything they require, and from our long practical acquaintance with business we can assure our Customers that we are in a position to offer them every satisfaction.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES, STATIONERY,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS STORES.
WINES, GROCERIES, DESSERT FRUITS.
PRIME IRISH AND CUMBERLAND HAMS, in Canvas, all Sizes, and on Cut.
BEST STREAKY BREAKFAST BACON.
CHEESES—GRUYERE (GENUINE), STILTON, GOGONZOLA, CHEDDAR, DUTCH, GONDA and DOUBLE GLOSTER.
PRESERVED FISH and MEAT ASSORTED.
JAMS, JELLIES and MARMALADE.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, FRENCH PRUNES, BON BONS, &c.
CANDIED PEEL, CURRANTS, SULTANOS, PUDDING RAISINS, CHINA PRESERVES, LOAF SUGAR, &c.
MUSCATELLES, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, APRICOTS, PISTACHIOS, &c.
CONFECTIONERY—CHOCOLATE CREAMS, NOUGATS, PRALINES, &c.
CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN and ORNAMENTED.
HAMPERS FOR HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS MADE UP TO ORDER.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAL, Manager.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.
ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

			Rs.
Square	Pianoforte, by Mand.	Full Compass	250
Do.	by Schroder (Mahogany)	do.	250
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	do.	340
Do.	do. do.	do.	600
Sympathetic Square	do. do.	do.	600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Ehrd, Full Compass			450
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood		do.	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand		do.	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.
Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

XMAS 1886.
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP!
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY GOODS.
ALSO FRESH SUPPLY OF
LADIES' GLOVES, FRILLINGS, LACES, PARASOLS.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
MAJOLICA TABLE ORNAMENTS, BOHEMIAN VASES.
USEFUL AND FANCY PRESENTS
SUITABLE FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN
BEST TESTIMONIALS FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES SUPPLIED ALL OVER INDIA
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION

SHROFF BROTHERS,
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY malt amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate
A REALLY GOOD SO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT!
THE WORLD'S GREAT SUCCESS.

FUN	RECEIVED NIGHTLY	WIDOW
FUN	WITH UNBOUNDED	O'BRIEN
FUN	ENTHUSIASM	WIDOW
FUN	JOHN F. SHERIDAN	O'BRIEN
FUN	AS	WIDOW
FUN	WIDOW O'BRIEN,	O'BRIEN
FUN	"NORA THROW OUT YOURE	WIDOW
FUN	CHIST"	O'BRIEN
FUN	MAT LIVINGSTON	WIDOW
ON	AS	O'BRIEN
THE	DONA BELLA	WIDOW
BRISTOL	and the	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	MASHER.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	E. C. DUNBAR	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	THE MILANESE MINSTREL.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	A Superb Company of	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	ENGLISH AND AMERICAN	WIDOW
BRISTOL	ARTISTS.	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	MUSIC MELODY AND	WIDOW
BRISTOL	MIMICRY.	O'BRIEN

Commence at 9 sharp.

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY'S Music Store.

PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.

CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE CO., LIMITED.

FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS,

FITTED WITH CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK, & TWO KEYS.

No. 2—18 by 13 by 13	Rs. 36 12
No. 3—21 by 15 by 15	" 42 0
No. 4—23 by 17 by 16	" 49 0

SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, "THE CHALET" on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by J. Tod, Esq., and at present by D. Bain, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW on Land's End Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW on Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

Re ESTATE of EDMOND CHARPIE, late of BOMBAY EUROPEAN Inhabitant, deceased.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that as I am also an executor of the abovenamed deceased, and as I am named as such in his will proved in Court, and that Mr. HENRY FISCHER is not THE SOLE executor of the abovenamed deceased All persons are therefore hereby WARNED not to deal with the abovenamed Henry Fischer alone with reference to the said Estate.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1886.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE MEHTA,
One of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of Edmond Charpie deceased, proved in Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that AWABAI, widow of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE SHROFF of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Foras Freehold, Salt-batty land containing by admeasurement 10,795½ square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 695, New No. 12,692 (a), and New Survey No. 2-3760, all which said premises are situate at Parel, and are bounded on the east by the land of Perosebai daughter of Rustomjee Manockjee Poucha, and wife of Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Nanji, on the west by the land of Limjeebhoy Pestonjee Patel, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the land of Dadajee Hubajee.—Dated this 11th day of December 1886.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that LIMJEEBHOY PESTONJEE PATELL of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Foras Freehold Salt-batty land, containing by admeasurement 10,795½ square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 695, New No. 12692 (a) and New Survey No. 2-3760, all which said premises are situate at Parel and are bounded on the east by the land of Perosebai daughter of Rustomjee Manockjee Poucha, and wife of Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Nanji, on the west by the land of Limjeebhoy Pestonjee Patel, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the land of Dadajee Hubajee.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1886.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PEROZBAI, daughter of RUTTONJEE MANEKJEE PONNCHALI and wife of NUSSERWANJEE DADABHOY NANJIYANA of Bombay has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Foras Freehold Salt-batty land containing by admeasurement 10,795½ square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 695, New No. 12692 (b) and New Survey No. 2-3760, all which said premises are situate at Parel and are bounded on the east by the land of Mottibai widow of Dadabhoy Nawroji Nanjiwarana, on the West by the land of Awabai widow of Dadabhoy Rustomji Shroff, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the land of Dadajee Hubajee.—Dated this 11th day of December 1886.

ARDASIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

COOPER MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL

IS an indispensable article in restoring Lost Nerve and Brain Power. Is a Specific Cure for Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, and Enemic Conditions generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of Convalescence from Fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GREAT CURE OF THE AGE!!
GELL'S GIANT OIL.
CURES
RHEUMATISM, GOUT,
Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, and Joints.
LUMBAGO,
Weak Joints, Lameness, Pain in the Back.
NEURALGIA,
Sick Headache, Toothache.
SCALDS, BURNS,
Sprains, Stings of Insects, Bruises.
COLIC, PAIN IN THE CHEST,
Pain in the Stomach, Cramps.
&c., &c., &c.
Per bottle Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICATED
JAPANESE
SANITARY PAPERS!
SANITARY PAPERS!!
A perfectly Pure Article for the Toilet & Lavatory.
ANTICEPTIC AND HYGIENIC,

This most useful Household requisite is made of the very best materials, entirely free from all Pernicious Chemicals. Is almost as Soft as Silk, and although it is very tough, will readily dissolve in water.

It is confidently recommended
As the best article ever pro[illegible]
Particular Purpose for which
it is intended.

	Rs. a.
Japanese Sanitary Paper in Pkts. of 500 sheets.	0 8
Do. do. do. 1,000 "	0 12
Do. Rolls each	0 12
Do. Roll cutters each	1 0

STRAY LEAVES!
STRAY LEAVES!
From Japanese Papers, per volume ... 0 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLET AND TOILET POWDERS FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

	Rs. a.
COOPER MADON'S Superfine Violet Powder, in fancy boxes Re. 0-6 and	0 10
Do. do. Superfine Violet Powder, in tins Re. 0-12 and	1 0
RIMMEL'S VIOLET POWDER, in packets	0 4
" POWDER DE RIZ, in boxes	0 12
" " " with Puffs	1 0
" ROSE LEAF POWDER, per box Re. 0-12 and	1 4
" VELVETINE, a refined imperceptible powder (three shades)	1 8
" YLANG YLANG Toilet Powder	1 0
" ORPONAX Toilet Powder	1 0
" POUDRE DE BEAUTE	1 8
REGAUD'S VELOUTINE, a refined French Cosmetique for imparting a Natural Bloom to the Skin (two shades), Re. 0-12, 1-4 and	1 8
GOSNELL'S VIOLET POWDER (extra highly perfumed)	0 6
CTTOTINE (a Circassian Face Powder)	0 12
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA	1 8
SAUNDER'S BLOOM OF NINON (two shades)	0 10

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READY SENSITIZED PAPER PREPARED IN INDIA.

GUARANTEED to be absolutely perfect. Price 1 quire Rs. 5. Cutting up to sizes four annas extra per quarter quire. N. B.—This paper is the paper for travelling Photographers and Amateurs.

JOHN BLEES, Photographer,
Jubbulpore and Calcutta.

BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

TENDERS for the purchase of DEMAND BILLS for Rs. 29, 04,000 on the AMRAOTI and for Rs. 32,25,000 on the AKOLA TREASURY on various dates between December 1886 and June 1887, will be received till one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Accountant-General's Office, Secretariat, where further particulars may be obtained on application.

J. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant-General.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL," ARRIVED
10 December, 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10, December, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ... Poona ... Ahmednagar Nusseerabad Neemuch .. Karachi ..... Hyderabad Deesa ..... Ahmedabad Jubbulpore ..	Straw, Paddy or Rice.	Under Schedule No. 32.	Tenders to be received on 17th Jan. 1887.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay. Bombay .... Mhow ..... Neemuch ... Hyderabad.. Deesa ..... Ahmedabad. Jubbulpore..	Gram, Parched, and Powa.	Do. No. 44.	Do. do.
	Bread, Flour Wheaten, &c.	Do. No. 45.	Do. 19th do.
Poona ..... Nusseerabad Karachi	Wheat.	Do. No. 46.	Do. do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Deolali..... Satara ..... Poona and Purandhur Deesa & Abu Mhow for Indore... Asirgarh & Nusseerabad for Tarasarh . Jubbulpore & Saugar . Jubbulpore & Pachmari	Miscellaneous Articles, Country, Medicines, Copper, Iron, and Tinware Shined Carriage.	Under Schedule No. 2.	Tenders to be received on 18th Jan. 1887.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils	Do. No. 4.	Do. do.
Jubbulpore & Saugar.. Jubbulpore &Pachmari	Beef, Mutton, Butter, Milk, Chickens, and Provision, Grain Medical, Comforts, &c.	Do. No. 1.	Do. 12th do.
		Do. No. 5.	Do. 6th do.
	Showing Cattle.	Do. No. 3.	Do. 19th do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, December 7, 1886.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. bottle. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	... 12 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	... 13 8
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	... 8 8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 1 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 56 0	Rs. 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 36 0	" 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-sur-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinberger	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncastelor-Roseaberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Charzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 38 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 23 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Lo Roo St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau Lanite	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Marvesin	" 27 0	" ...

From MUNKEN & SPANN.

St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Rosmer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovits	12 0	...

From BRANDE-BURG PER s. s. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Lasse	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	Rs. 34 0	
F. Descandtec & Co.'s " Brand	" 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munzer-Red Bars	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold in Spits, Gold capsules	" 22 0	
Cognac, Gold in bole, Blue capsules	" 20 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	" 36 0	
H. Montroe and Co. ***	" 15	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chamberlin	" 26 0	

WHISKY.

Phistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
Ben Cruchan's Blend*	" 22 0	
Cairndhu Blend	" 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hambro'er Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Bavarian Exports Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Vin Mariasque, a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 12 0	" ...
Finest do	" 20 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 2½ lbs.	0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESSED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Re.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Re 2 8	Re 1 0
Celery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 12
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 0 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Intestation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

4 WHEELED DOGCART with Break, by Kesterton of Long Acre. To be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S Sale Rooms, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

VICTORIA with MOVEABLE COACHBOXES—Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

BUGGY by SILK and SONS, on view at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

BROUGHAM by WINDOVER, FOR SALE at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

OFFICE SHIGRAM, and DOOR SHIGRAM, by Simpson, of Madras; to be seen at SORABJEE NOWROWJEE'S, Girgaum.

HARNESS, ENGLISH, Two Single Sets. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP! Toys, Dolls, also Fancy and useful Presents for Ladies and Gents supplied to 'Xmas Trees, all over India at price that knows no competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.—The finest quality, specially made in the Colonies. Samples and full particulars at WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TAM O'SHANTER CAPS, Hand Knitten, Navy Blue, Heather Mixtures, All Sizes. Rs. 3-8 each.

THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DRESS SUIT CASES, in Solid Leather, and Crocodile Hide; lined throughout Leather Patent Lever Locks.

THORPE & Co.,
Opposite Prince of Wales Statue, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOLD ALLS, Stout, Tan, Waterproof Canvas, with extra stout Leather Straps, invaluable for Travellers, All Sizes. From Rs. 17-8.

THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS, EIDER-DOWN QUILTS. A large choice. Prices moderate for cash.

THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE! BEER! CLARETS! First-class Brands. A large consignment just received for the Season. Apply sharp to MAX UNGWAR, 35, Meadow Street.

"BIMETALISM POPULARISED" by GEO. HANDASYDE BUCK. Price 3 annas. Apply Messrs. THACKER and Co., Limited.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily, every day different kinds; also Wines, spirits, and Mocca Coffee of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

ON VIEW, Dr. Thomas Blaney's valuable drawing room furniture, piano, Engelmann carriages, horses, medical books, &c., at No. 9, Clare Road, Byculla.

COLD WEATHER. Cold Weather—Real Manilla Quilts, 9 by 8, at very Reduced Prices. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS in great variety—Rocking, Pole, Velocipede Horses, Patent Perambulators, Mechanical and Plain Toys. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Plush Companions, Hand Bags, Photo. Frames, and many other articles to select from. Prices very cheap.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

JUST ARRIVED by the last mail ROYAL SHAKESPEAR, with illustrations complete, 3 large Vols. Rs. 30 and Test Maps Re. 7 each. The Book Selling and General Agency Co., Limited, 22, Paidhouni, Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONIAN GATHERING comes off on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Elphinstone High School. Old Students are requested to apply at once to Dr. M. R. Sethna, Girgaum Back Road, or Mr. N. N. Gazdhar at Kanny an Co., Rampart Row.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over the world and during the last 14 years we sold more than 4,000,000 of our world-renowned machines, which is the best proof of the superiority of these celebrated machines. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSED and WIGMAKER. Apply to A. B. C., care of this Paper.

"THE BATTENBERG," the latest novelty in Ladies' Hats, just received.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—We are registering Orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, and Mince Meat. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time. Hot, keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 30 only.—KANNY & CO., 5, Rampart Row.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE, a Pair of Water Geldings, Black and Bay; Height about 15-2 and 7 years old, practically sound; quiet, and in daily use. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Materials connected with this Process just to hand.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Registry Office for Women has been opened. Applications to be made to Mrs. FORGAN, 31, Marine Lines.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JUST RECEIVED.—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid Condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO LET fully furnished with immediate possession until October next portion of Attamont, Cumballa Hill, recently vacated by Mrs. G. R. Johnston. Apply HUGH SYMONS, Bombay Club.

'XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Orders for Cakes, plain or ornamented, are now being registered at the Western India Flour Mills, Grant Road, and at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed and in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Moholla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs of Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. to PEARSE'S.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, APOLLO-STREET,
POONA, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT,
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Aerated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... " 32-0. One star ... " 29-0.
Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 ".

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes, of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
Is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4	"	" 2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½	"	" (thin) " 2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 135. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1 or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S GENUINE ORIGINAL

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	...	...	Rs. 25
" sterling silver case	...	...	" 40
In hunting white metal case	...	...	" 28
" sterling silver case	...	...	" 45
In cut hunting white metal case	..	...	" 30
" sterling silver case	...	...	" 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns, so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

CUTLER

CALENDAR—December, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... Dec. 11th, 2h. 21·5m. p.m
Last Quarter ..... ,, 18th, 11h. 30·4m. a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 25th, 2h. 16·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 11	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m. Meeting of University Senate. Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.	6 25	5 22	10 55m 11 30a	5 0a 4 33a
Sun. 12	3rd Sunday in Advent	6 26	5 22	11 37m	5 43m 5 34a
Mon. 13	English mail expected per s.s. Bokhara.* Allahabad Cricket Week.	6 26	5 22	0 30m 0 20a	6 25m 6 15a
Tu. 14	Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour. Rajputana (Nuseerabad) Races.	6 27	5 23	1 11m 1 4a	7 9m 6 57a
Wed. 15	St. Luke Day. Town Council, 3 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Mr. Sternedale's Lecture on the larger Carnivora of India, 5-30 p.m. Installation at Lodge "Rising Star of Western India."	6 27	5 23	1 53m 1 49a	7 57m 7 42a
Thr. 16	Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce. Rajputana Races.	6 28	5 24	2 37m 2 42a	8 50m 8 30a
Fri. 17	Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce. Departure of English mail per s.s. Cathay.	6 28	5 24	3 24m 3 43a	9 50m 9 36a

* Left Aden at 11 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 12.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 37, 332 and 311, Part 2.
10-30 a.m.—Mattins and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 52 and 203.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—St. Saviour.
Anthem.—Incline Thine ear.—Himmel.
Daily.—Mattins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-45 a.m.
Offertories are for the Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Mattins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CHAWPOO MARKET.

Pastor.—Rev. John Forgao, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 46, 267 and 320.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 279, 52 and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 30 & 343.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 67, 317 & 32.
Wednesday, December 15.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Mattins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GRANT ROAD.

Rev. J. E. Scott of U. S. A. will deliver a Missionary Address at 11 a.m. Rev. J. S. Stone will preach at 6 p.m. Educated natives cordially invited to attend.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.

PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 45 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 46, 18 and 49.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institute B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.
¶Ps. 116, 13, tune 92; Hymn 320; Par 35, tune 9; Ps. 103, tune 132, and Hymn 349, 2nd tune.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
7 p.m.—Evening Service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Lamont, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR.

Service will be held in the Harbour on board the s.s. Inchcarvie, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends, purposing to attend the service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Col Lowis, Director Genl of Ordnance, Aden.
Capt Dunsterville, Aden.
* Major Cameron, Bellary.
Lieut Thackwell, Kurrachee.
Mr O FitzGerald.
* Lieut C J Daniel, 47th Regt, Quetta.
Mr Lawis Bessie.
* Mr Geo Harris, Gwalior.
* Mrs Harris, England.
Mr John Henderson, England.
* Mr G Carmichael.
* Col C E Fisher, Nusceerabad.
* Miss Fisher, England.
* Mr H C E Vernon, Meerut.
* Mrs Vernon, England.
* The Misses Gibson, England.
Mr J Brukowsky.
* Capt Finny, I M, Matheran.
* Mr H Robinson.
* Mr E D Maclagan.
* Mr F E Taylor.
Mr H and Mrs Bird, England.
* Miss Bird, England.
* Miss Newburry, England.
Mr Butter, England.
Mr Sartoris, England.
* Mr John O Reid, England.
Miss E S Lippincott, USA.
Miss H M Ogden, USA.
Miss B Haslam, USA.
Mr C C Billing, USA.
Col and Mrs T R Byng, England.
Col and Mrs Higginson, England.
* Mr H C Eggar, England.
Mr David, England.
The Misses David, England.
Miss Dunster, England.
* Mr J G Horsfall, England.
* Mr R H Irvine, England.
* Mr F Stokes, England.
Lieut-Col North, 47th Regt, Mhow.
* Mr H R Rich, Surat.
Mr H Holmes.
Major Thompson.
Mrs Roberts, Ulvar.
Miss Davis, Ulvar.
Major Birch, BSC, Assam.
Mr Bland, Solicitor, Bombay.
Mr Lovell, Bombay.
Mr Mark Wadia, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr Gorham.
Mr Jervis, Bombay.
Hr Jules G Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr Drew.
Mr E Bacrach, Bombay.
Mr F Pope, Kurrachee.
Mr J Crodie.
The Misses Brodie.
Mr H Derry, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs Hume Henderson, Karwar.
* Mr H A D Phillips, Calcutta.
* Baron de Gungburg.
* Mr Keyser, CS, Collector of Alibag.
* Miss Keyser.
Mr R E Candy, CS, Collector, Ratnaghery.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. Guyot, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "Guyot's Tar Solution," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. Guyot's Tar Solution is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, Guyot's Tar Solution is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of Guyot's Tar Solution as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, specially recommended for its preservative power in cases of ever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,
Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache,

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4-30 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Simla (s), from Calcutta; St. Bernard (s), Cardiff; and Java (s), Bussrah.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Karachi; Wingate (s), Calcutta; Inchborva (s), Marseilles; and Peshawer (s), London.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Henzada left the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Arago and Peshawur yesterday.

Cycling.—The Bombay Ramblers start from the Bandstand this afternoon at 4-30 for a run to Bandora, calling at the Victoria Gardens at 5 p.m.

Homeward Mail.—Col. C. S. Start was an additional passenger for Marseilles by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, which sailed yesterday for London.

The Victoria Gardens.—Yesterday morning Sir Grant Duff, the retiring Governor of Madras, visited the Victoria Gardens, and spent some time there.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 20th November 1886, was 51,138 maunds, and in money Rs. 28,755.

Lecture.—Dr. Pestonji Nowroji, G.G.M.C., will deliver a lecture this evening at half-past five o'clock, in Manekjee Sett's Wadi, Fort, on "Duty and Prayer" on behalf of the Society for Promoting Faith in the Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies. The lecture is open to the Parsees.

Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha.—The second lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in Hindustani, by Shrimat Parivrajkacharya Yogajeewan Swámi, at Madhav Bhag, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. Subject—"Morals of the Bhagwad Gita and the Vedas," when Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

A Mofussil School.—His Highness the Maharaja of Indore has contributed a sum of Rs. 150, through Mr. Narayen Govind Desai, Bombay Small Cause Court, towards the school building to be erected in the village Kolwan, Chuna Taluka, Rajapoor. Mr. Dinsha Maneckji Petit has also given a sum of Rs. 25 for the same object.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Cowasji Nanabhai, the principal merchant and contractor of Deesa Camp, which took place on the 9th instant. The deceased was an obliging and a liberal-hearted gentleman, and his loss is greatly deplored both by the native and European community of that place.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ashabee, a Mahomedan girl aged 5 years. On Thursday, about noon, while playing near a fireplace at Butcher Street, deceased's clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was very much burnt about the body. She was removed to the hospital, where she died at 9-45 the same night. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

Sent to the Reformatory.—A Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, named Bhickia Pandoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing, on the 7th instant, a box containing two watches, a silver spoon, a silver cup, and Rs. 14 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 45, the property of his master. The accused, after stealing the articles, absconded, and on the matter being reported to the police, he was arrested at the Carnac Bunder, when he made a statement and produced the watches. He was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

The Wynaad Gold Mining Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office in Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of enabling the liquidator to lay before the meeting an account showing his acts and dealings. On the motion of the chairman, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Trimbuck R. Telang, it was resolved to record the meeting's approval of the accounts laid before them, and of the manner in which the liquidation had been conducted. The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

Fatal Fall out of a Window.—An inquest was held yesterday evening by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Suckoo, a girl aged 5½ years, the daughter of a cart-driver living at Samuel Street. About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, while playing about in a room on the third story of the house, the deceased accidentally fell out of a window on to the public road, sustaining a fracture of the skull and other injuries. She was taken to the hospital, where she died three hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Accidents.—A day labourer named Purnan Wanbia, employed on board the s. s. Inchulva, lying in the Prince's Dock, while working yesterday afternoon on board that vessel, sustained a compound fracture of the lower jaw, by a bale of piece-goods which was being lowered into the hold of the vessel striking him on the face. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Yesterday evening, Rama Babaji, a labourer, while riding in a bullock cart, accidentally fell off at Musjid Bunder Road, and sustained a severe scalp wound. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Theft and Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Paudoo Mahadoo, a day-labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges, one of theft of a piece of sacking, valued 12 aanas, the property of Ebrahim Jooma, a dealer in coal, from his house at Nacoda Street, on Thursday, and the other of having in his possession a set of brass bells and a brass chain, of the collective value of Re. 1, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges, and stated in defence that he found the article lying on the road, and retained them. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Elphinstonian Gathering.—We are asked to draw attention to the advertisement appearing in another column in regard to the ensuing social gathering of Elphinstonians. This year's gathering comes off on Saturday, the 18th instant, at the new Elphinstone High School, and will consist of a dinner and dramatic and musical entertainment, the subscription per head being Rs. 5 as usual. The success of the gatherings for the last two years guarantees a similar result this year, and the fact that from this year the present students of the Elphinstone College are invited to join, will extend the sphere of usefulness of the gathering by bringing together the Elphinstonians of the past generation face to face with those of the present. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will as usual preside at the dinner.

Marriage of the Nawab of Janjeera.—The marriage of H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Janjeera with the daughter of Mr. Hasan Ali took place on Thursday evening last. The ceremony was attended by H. H. Aga Jangi Shah, the Turkish Consul-General, the Consul-General of Persia, Maulawi Hidayatulla, Messrs. C. Tayabji, Fatti Ali Shaik Ahmad, Najmuddin Tayabji, Amir Ali Tyabji, Khan Bahadurs Haji Ghulam, Mohamed Munshi and Mohamed Khan Diklavi, Messrs. Jan Mohamed Seth, Ahmedbhare Habibbhai, Aladin Habib, Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Dr. Syed Idrus, and many others. The bridegroom was temporarily accommodated at Mr. Najmuddin Tyabji's bungalow, near Babulla Tank, it being close to the bride's house, which was also lent for the ceremony by the late Mr. Shujauddin Tyabji's family. After the dinner the procession went to the bride's house, fireworks being discharged on the way, where several European and Parsee ladies had assembled in the hall, which was tastefully lit up with candles and chandeliers. The marriage service was performed by Kazi Abdul Latif Londay. After the distribution of *sherbet*, betel leaves and nosegays, the company broke up at 11 p.m.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of November 1886:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Special Line, Up		½	09236
Do.		½	0314·6
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line, Up		2	037470
Blue Line, Down		2	090466
Brown Line, Up		2	004105
Yellow Line, Down		1½	070773
Do.	Up	1½	0550908
Brown Line, Down		1½	049754
Lavender Line, Do.		1½	038331
Green Line, Do.		1	407461
Yellow Line	Do.	1	390427
Special Line, Do.		1	393759
Do	Up	1	294427
Lavender Line, Down		1	249213
Red Line, Up		1	177040
Yellow Line, Do.		½	012913
Red Line, Do.		½	001878

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

The following stamped document, dated the 7th December 1886, and signed by a Hindoo named Daji Mada Baglay, of Khanapoor, Zilla Kohlapur, was presented to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court for confirmation:—"I, the undersigned, Daji Mada Baglay, of Khanapoor, Zilla Kohlapur, do hereby give my son Succaram Daji, aged 4 months, to Wong Assoo, Chinaman, of Bombay, for the purpose of nourishment. I shall have no claim whatever on the said Wong Assoo regarding the said child. He shall take care of the said child, and shall look on the child as his own child. He can take it away wherever he pleases. I shall have no objection, even if he take or send it to his native country or anywhere else. This document is written as an agreement between me and the said Wong Assoo as regards the said child. I have given the child to the said Wong Assoo because I am a poor man and unable to take care of it, and the mother of the child, named Suckoo, woman, has left me and forsaken the child since the last three months, when the child was one month old. I have been searching after her since, but I find no trace of her. She ran away in Bombay." The Magistrate called all the parties concerned, who were present in Court, before him, and inquired whether any consideration had been paid to the applicant by the Chinaman. They denied that anything of the kind had been done.

His Worship however warned them that if the child was parted for any consideration, the parties would render themselves liable to be severely punished. All that he could say at present to the applicant was that his conduct seemed to him to be highly reprauchful, and [illegible] and he advised him to keep his son [illegible]

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PILGRIM TRADE.

Mr. Edward Robert Dowell, master of the s. s. Sumatra, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., appeared yesterday before Mr. Cooper, to answer a charge of carrying 146½ excess passengers from Jeddah to this port. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Smethum, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smethum, represented Mr. Dowell.

Captain Dowell pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive service, was the first witness called. He testified to Captain Dowell making and signing a statement in which he admitted that on the day before the ship's arrival in Bombay the passengers were counted and 1,131 were found, viz., 1,007 who had tickets and 124 without. On arriving at Bombay the steamer was boarded by some Custom-House officers, and 1,152½ passengers were counted. The statement went on to say that the pilgrims were taken on board at Jeddah through port-holes into the tween-decks, but they were exten uating circumstances.

Arthur Marsh Keely, the chief officer of the Sumatra, said that the ship was kept in quarantine at Jeddah for ten days. The passengers commenced to come on board the day the *practique* was granted. When the tickets, which were issued on shore, were collected on the day before arriving in Bombay, 1,020 were counted. The pilgrims were taken at Jeddah through the port-holes, and at each of them were stationed some of the crew and officers of the ship, who admitted none without a ticket.

Mr. Smethum: How, then, can you account for the excess passengers you brought?

Witness: I can only account for it through them climbing up the ship's side by the ropes. All of us were employed at the port-holes to prevent those without tickets coming on board, and looking after the luggage.

When did you become aware that you had an excess on board?

Witness: In Aden, where the Hajis were counted. Before entering Bombay I counted them and found 124 without tickets. Those who had none endeavoured to conceal themselves and were found under their baggage, under the water tanks and behind icechests. I identified 53 of the men and took out summonses against them.

In cross-examination by Mr. Little, witness said the summonses were returnable immediately, but none of the Hajis were in Court.

Mr. Little: We have been told that it is against the Mahomedan religion to prosecute these pilgrims. Do you know anything about it?

Witness: I do not know anything about the Mahomedan religion.

Mr. Little: Why where the summonses taken out?

Witness: For the protection of the ship and to recover the money from the men.

Mr. Little: What precautions did you take beyond what you told us about the port-holes?

Witness: I took no other. Those I took were all I could take. I had not sufficient men to keep on deck to prevent the men clambering on board over the sides of the ship. I was on deck with the quartermaster to prevent the men coming up over the sides. We were 16 hours taking the pilgrims on board, and there were many boats round the ship full of Hajis. There were about forty or fifty.

Mr. Little: What crew have you on board?

Witness: We have a deck crew of 27 and 5 navigating officers. We have five engineers and 29 firemen and trimmers below.

Mr. Little: Could you not have employed some of these men on deck to prevent the pilgrims swarming on board?

Witness: No; all the men available were used at the port-holes, and the rest assisting in stowing away baggage of the Hajis.

The second officer gave similar evidence to that given above. Speaking as to the difficulties experienced in counting the pilgrims, he said it would have taken a day at least to do so, and to find those who had smuggled on board without tickets.

Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy stated he was, with three other merchants, part owner of the Sumatra.

Mr. Little: What is the fare for each poop passenger?

Witness: I can't say. I think it is from Rs. 30 to 35.

Mr. Little: Who gets the money for these passengers?

Witness: Anyone of us who gets first on board?

Mr. Cooper: I suppose you race for it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Little: Were you first on board on this occasion?

Witness: No, I was not. The money was taken to our office and given to the cashier. I do not know how much it was.

In defence the captain stated that he had been perfectly unaware of there being such a large excess on board. The chief officer had superintended the embarking of the pilgrims, and when he came on board, reported that several had smuggled in. At Hodeida he stated this fact to the Consul. He had found that he was quite unable to prevent the men rushing on board, as he had no assistance from any of the authorities ashore. The men were dangerous fellows, and once or twice during the voyage created disturbances. They even went so far as to demand being put ashore at Kurrachee. Captain Dowell further said that if any means of taking only those to whom tickets had been served on board were suggested by the Court, they would be willingly followed, as captains of pilgrim ships were quite helpless.

Mr. Smethum further submitted on behalf of his client that he had done all that lay in his power to prevent the pilgrims crowding on board and forming an excess. He had done everything to observe the law, and Mr. Smethum trusted the Court would take into consideration all the palliating circumstances of the case, and remit the penalty or enforce only a nominal one.

Mr. Little urged that the case was a most gross one, the excess being much larger than in any similar case before. He contended that the proper precautions had not been taken to prevent the excess. The owners, he pointed out, benefited by these excesses, and it was therefore necessary to put a stop to this dangerous sort of traffic.

Mr. Cooper, in deciding the case, remarked that it was very necessary that the provisions of the law should be enforced, and from the evidence it did not appear to be at all impossible, after the passengers had arrived on board, to count them and to check those having tickets. It appeared only that it took some time to do so. Not taking that time and trouble was no excuse on the part of the captain. Mr. Cooper inflicted a fine of Rs. 10 a head in respect to an excess of 135, which he considered was enough. The fine therefore amounted to Rs. 1,350.

MAHOMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, the case of Mir Ibrahim Alikan valad Akbar Alikhan Saheb and another *vs.* Fatma Begum Saheb and others was heard. It was an appeal from a decision given in favour of the defendant by Mr. B. E. Modi, first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, in February 1884. The plaintiffs in the original suit sought to be declared entitled to inherit the entire property of the deceased Mir Bakar Ali in equal shares, to have the property administered under the orders of the court, to take an account of the property and distribute it between the plaintiffs according to their shares, to appoint in the meantime a receiver of the property and some debts, to take accounts and make enquiries and orders necessary for that purpose, &c. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Gokaldas Parakh, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Mansukhlal Munshi and Motilal Munshi, for the defendant and respondent.

It was set forth in the plaint that Mr. Bakar Alikhan died in Baroda on the 11th August 1880, leaving considerable moveable and immovable property in Baroda, Surat, and other places; and that the plaintiffs, as the sons of Bakar Ali's brothers, were Bakar Ali's true heirs according to Mahomedan law; that defendant Fatma Begum had no right to the property, as she was divorced by Bakar Ali several years before his death; that defendant Asod Alifwas not such a pauper as Jafar Ali, as could claim a share in Bakar Ali' property; and that the otheer defendants had no right of inheritance to Bakar Ali's share. Fatma Begum, in her written statement, said that most of Bakar Ali's property was outside British territory; that she was never divorced by Bakar Ali and was entitled to inherit a portion of his estate. Defendant Asad Ali said that the High Court, on the 4th October 1869, decided that he was the legitimate son of Jafar Ali, and awarded him a share in Jafar Ali's property, and the Court should administer Bakar Ali's property under its orders and give him possession of his share, &c. The plaintiffs afterwards withdrew their contention as to Fatma Begum being divorced by Bakar Ali; and there was no evidence in the case about the alleged divorce; and her right to inherit a portion of Bakar Ali's estate as his widow was, therefore, established. The chief contention in the suit was as to the right of defendant Asad Ali. The Subordinate Judge was clearly of opinion that Asad Ali was proved to be an acknowledged or legitimate son of Jafar Ali, and as such entitled to inherit Bakar Ali's estate. In case a widow's *status* was denied, she could not inherit as such unless she proved her *status* as the deceased's wife; but if a son's *status* was denied, he had simply to prove acknowledgment from which marriage might be inferred, unless it was shown that marriage was impossible. This position was very clearly illustrated by the High Court's decision which recognised Asad Ali as a lawful son, and yet denied his mother the *status* of a lawful wife. Nor was there, said the Subordinate Judge, any inconsistency between the law thus administered and the Evidence Act, inasmuch as section 114 allows presumptions to be made with a due regard to human conduct and public and private business. This would include presumptions made with a due regard to the state of Mahomedan society and the Mahomedan law of marriage, legitimacy, and inheritance. The Mahomedan law seems to go even so far as to confer the *status* of legitimacy under certain circumstances on the issue of a connection not strictly lawful; a connection admittedly conferring no heritable *status* on the mother and sometimes indicated by the terms "secluded concubinage." Mr. Modi remarked that a finding adverse to a widow's right to inherit could not have any effect as *res judicata* in an enquiry as to a son's right. Mr. Modi found that it was not proved that Bakar Ali divorced defendant Fatma Begum; that Asad Ali had proved that he was an acknowledged son of Jafar Ali, and that the acknowledgement enabled him to inherit Bakar Ali's property; that the shares of the parties after the payment of the charges upon inheritance were as follows:—Fatma Begum one-fourth, and plaintiffs Ibrahim and Zulfikar, and defendants Asad and Ahmad, nephews of the deceased, three-sixteenths each; that Rs. 50,000 be allowed as a charge upon the estate on account of Fatma Begum's dowey; that the plaintiffs do pay Rs. 250 a month to Fatma Begum out of the estate so long as a division of the estate was not made, to be allowed in favour of plaintiffs at the time of distribution. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate; and the question as to further administration of the estate reserved.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, confirmed the decree of the lower Court with costs to be paid by the appellants.

HIGH COURT,—December 10.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West.)

A QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

C. A. TURNER *vs.* PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee of the estate of Cawndas Narrondas, an adjudged insolvent, from an order of Mr. Justice Scott, whereby he dismissed the appellant's application for execution issued by the Insolvent Debtor's Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the respondents, the heirs to the estate; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by the same solicitors, for Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and other trustee respondents.

The facts of the matter as stated by Mr. Justice Scott in giving his decision were these:—The application arose under Section 86 of the Indian Insolvency Act. It was there provided that the Insolvency Court may direct a judgment to be entered up in the Supreme Court, now the High Court, in the name of the assignee, for the amount of the debts found due by the insolvent; and further, if at any time the Insolvency Court was satisfied that the insolvent was able to pay such debts, the Court may order execution to be taken out against the property of the insolvent, and such further proceedings may be had from time to time as the Court may order until the debts shall be paid; and no *scire facias* shall be necessary to revive or to execute the judgment on account of any lapse of time or change of parties or otherwise, but execution shall at all times issue thereon by virtue of the order of the Insolvency Court. In the present case, the unpaid debts of the insolvent Cawndas Narrandas amounted to Rs. 1,64,08,276; and judgment was entered up by the Insolvency Court on 19th August, 1868, under the above section. In March, 1886, a warrant of attachment was issued; and in the following month execution was ordered to be taken out upon the judgment against certain moveable and immoveable property settled in trust by the insolvent by an indenture of 1863. Section 227 of the Civil Procedure Code therefore applied, and the judgment must be executed, his Lordship said, as if it had been made by the Court in the exercise of its Original Civil jurisdiction. The question next arose whether, under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, and the Limitation Act, which is a law relating to procedure, and must be read with the Civil Procedure Code, the execution was not barred by lapse of time. Eighteen years had elapsed between the judgment entered up and the order for execution. But twelve years was the period fixed within which a judgment may be enforced if it is a judgment within the meaning of section 180 of the second schedule of the present Limitation Act; and by section 179 three years was fixed for the execution of a decree of any Civil Court not provided for by section 180. This same period was given by the Act for the limitation of suits in force at the time this judgment was entered up in the Supreme Court. It may also be added, Mr. Justice Scott remarked, that the principle of limitation was fully recognised before any Act of Limitation was passed in India. The Privy Council had held that the English law of limitation applied in India; and in a subsequent case about the same time their Lordships extended the application of that law to Hindoos and Mahomedans as well as to Europeans in civil actions in the Supreme Court. The next question was what law must be applied. There was no doubt a law of prescription, or limitation was a law of procedure having reference only to the law of form. It acted *ex post facto* upon the contract only in the case of a suit being brought; and the law of the Court where the suit was brought, in this case the High Court, was applied. Mr. Justice Scott, therefore, held that the claim was barred by time; and it was not necessary to discuss the other points in the case.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, held that section 180 did not apply to this case and reversed the order of the lower Court. Execution was allowed to go. The respondents were to pay the costs of the lower Court and of the appeal; while the trustee respondents were to recoup themselves out of the estate.

(Before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF A PLEADER.

Pallonjee Merwanjee *vs.* Kallabhai Lallubhai.

This was a petition against an order made by Mr. E. M. Modi, first class subordinate judge of Surat, who, in October last, allowed Mr. Kallabhai Lallubhai, a pleader practising at Surat, to appear and plead for the petitioner's co-defendant Nasarwanjee in a suit before him, Kallabhai having appeared for both the petitioner and the co-defendant Nasarwanjee and then withdrawn from the case. Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah appeared for the petitioner.

The petition stated that petitioner was one of the defendants in a suit brought for a dissolution and account of a partnership. He and the co-defendant Nasarwanjee executed a joint vakilatnama in the name of Mr. Kallabhai, who conducted the suit on behalf of both defendants until the 4th August, 1886. On that day, Mr. Kallabhai presented an application to the subordinate judge praying to be relieved from the conduct of the case on the ground that the interests of his two clients conflicted, and that therefore he could not well conduct the case for both of them. The petitioner did not consent to the vakil withdrawing, but the Court allowed him to do so. Immediately after the order, Mr. Kallabhai came out into the verandah and told petitioner and the co-defendant that he was now free to take a vakilatnama from any of them who paid the highest fee. The petitioner refused to retain him. He had paid him Rs. 353, his full fee, for which he was bound to conduct the case until its termination. A few days later, Mr. Kallabhai presented to the Court a fresh vakilatnama on behalf of the co-defendant Nasarwanji, and claimed to conduct the case for him. The petitioner objected, but the subordinate judge referred the question to the District Court. The latter Court returned the papers, holding that it was within the competence of the subordinate judge to decide the question himself. The subordinate judge then allowed Mr. Kallabhai to appear and plead for the co-defendant. The petitioner submitted that it was highly improper and unprofessional for Mr. Kallabhai to have taken up the case for the co-defendant after he withdrew from the case; and that the subordinate judge should not have allowed him to do so, as he had already received full instructions from the petitioner and knew the whole of his case. It was an act, on Mr. Kallabhai's part, hostile to the petitioner, and was a breach of faith and of professional otiquette which the Court should not have allowed him to commit. The petitioner prayed their Lordships to prevent Mr. Kallabhai from appearing in the suit, and direct a stay of further proceedings therein until the disposal of the petition.

Their Lordships granted a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. Kallabhai and the co-defendant Nasarwanjee to show cause why the former should not be prohibited from further acting on behalf of the co-defendant, and from disclosing any matters, the knowledge of which he had acquired in his employment as pleader to the co-defendant and the petitioner conjointly.

December 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

288-86—R. Skipsey.—Manukbai and others *vs.* C. A. Turner and others.—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
201-86—Mulji B. B.—Vijbhookundas Casidas *vs.* Rughunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R., and In person.
243-86—J. C. Cama.—For pauper.—Bebibai *vs.* Hussan bin Vulee Mahomed and others.—In person and W. and G.
298-86—Hore, C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c. *vs.* Haji Allana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another.—Payne, G. and S.
301-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Haridas Sobharam *vs.* Ardesir Jamsedji Amaria and others.—W. and G., P., G. and S., and in person.
302-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Lallji Kutchra and others *vs.* J. Y. Lang and others—Hore, C. and B.
311-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Tribhowandas Mungaldas N. *vs.* Premchund Roychund and another.—In person.
259-86—Mirza, H. K.—Hurichundra Bhasker *vs.* Lukshuman Bapu and others.—Hore, C. and B.
317-86—T. H. Pearse.—Krishnarao Chintamon *vs.* Vinayek Narayen and another.—Little, S. F. and N. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

14-86—J. H. Pearse.—Dadoo Meya Noormahomed *vs.* Guja Dewa.—Tyabji and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

82-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah *vs.* Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv and another *vs.* Mudan Madhowrao and others.—Thakurdas, D. and C.
141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee *vs.* Goswami Shri Girdharji G. Maharaj.—Hore, C. and B.
104-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Choonilal Sokulchund *vs.* Dayacore and others.—Payne, G. and S.
30-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Dewji Kessowji and another *vs.* Kunbai and others.—Hore, C. and B.
68-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Oosman Mahomed *vs.* Joosub Abd. Rehman.—Tyabji and D.
386-85—Mirza H. K.—Bai Manecbai *vs.* Lookmanji Tyabji and others.
317-85—Mirza H. K.—Krishna Ruckmaji *vs.* Anundrao Narayen and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhooj Govurdhun and another *vs.* Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others.—Crawford and B.—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday last shows an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities of 2 per cent., but the market rate of discount appears to be unchanged and Consols remain unaltered at 100⅞. French Rentes in Paris come ⅛ lower at 110, and a similar decline is reported in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, due no doubt to a reduction of ⅛ per oz. in the price of Bar Silver which now stands at 46⅛d.

In the London General Produce markets Reuter reports no change yesterday, and Wheat also is said to be unaltered.

Respecting COTTON the advices from the other side to-day are stronger than we have had for some time past. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were estimated at 12,000 bales including 1,500 Surats, the market closing with a higher tendency. Spot prices show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Uplands Fine Broach and Oomra and Good Fair Dhollera, while Americans to arrive are quoted 1-16d. to 5-64d. per lb. dearer, and business has apparently been done in Fine Broach with the Fully Good clause at 4 31-32d. for February-March, 4 15-16d. for March-April, an advance of 5-32d. n the week. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come ⅛ cent higher, Futures 20 points up, the advance doubtless being caused by reduced crop estimates. Private messages we hear to-day report that Messrs. Neill Bros. reduce their figures to 6,400,000 bales as a maximum against their former calculation of 6,700,000. We give below an extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* on the crop question from which it will be perceived that Messrs. Neil were previously supporters of about the top figures, so that all the leading authorities may now be considered as estimating under 6½ millions.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886	1885	1884
Thursday's Receipts..	30,000	69,000	47,000
Six days'	197,000	326,000	230,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	2,890,000	2,863,000	2,993,000

The strong accounts from home, coupled with reports of threatening weather from Khandeish and the Berars, has lent great firmness to our market to-day. Buyers have been very keen to secure cotton both on speculation and for export, and a very considerable business has been done at the following prices :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ...	Rs. 147	Rs 15 3-4	Rs. 165
Omras Belatee ..	170		
Khamgaum (Feb.-Mar),.	183		
Broach do.	211 to 218		
Dhollera (April)	183	„ 188	„ 197
S.J.Dharwar (Apl.-May)	190		

Even at these figures native sellers are by no means anxious to do business, and for the time being they certainly appear to have been right lately in holding to a conservative policy.

WHEAT has been very dull to-day at unchanged prices both ready and forward, and the same may be said regarding Seeds.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	3,371 bales.
Wheat	52,296 cwts.
Linseed	3,705 „
Rapeseed	1,766 „
Gingelly	12,233 „

FREIGHTS may be called firm all round and £1 is now the current figure for U. K. or Continent. Business, we hear, has also been done for Genoa at that rate.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the lower quotation for Bar Silver from London, and the fact that the shipments for this port are larger than they have been for some time past, the market to-day has more than recovered from the weakness apparent late yesterday. The following are closing rates, but we should say there are more sellers than buyers at them, quite a confident tone being apparent at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	Rs. 5 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Rs. 5 5-8d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	Rs. 5 23-32d.	„
Credits „ „	Rs. 5 29-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1 28⅞d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady with business doing at Rs. 97⅜ to 11-16 for Fours, and Rs. 101 to ⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES :—Bank of Bombay have been in request at an advance of Rs. 2½. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally firm and in some instances Rs. 5 dearer. Berar Press have advanced to Rs. 520. Port Cannings are better rather at Rs. 300. Bombay Burma Trading are quiet at yesterday's decline.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

We extract the following from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of the 10th ultimo. It is all the more interesting read by the light of to-day's news :—

THE AMERICAN CROP.

Mr. Henry Neill estimates the incoming crop at 6,700,000 bales, with a margin of 100,000 bales on either side—say, 6,600,000 to 6,800,000 bales. Last year's estimate was 6,800,000, but this was subsequently reduced to 6,550,000 bales. The Agricultural Department at Washington has accepted as indicating a yield of about 6,400,000 to 6,500,000, though some competent judges think somewhat larger. The National Cotton Exchange November estimate was 6,414,000. The *Cotton Trade Journal* has not yet published any estimate but the following, from the issue dated Nov. 6th, would appear to indicate a yield not materially different from the forecast of the Washington Bureau :—

The October cotton report to *Bradstreet's* concerns the progress of the crop from September 23 to October 27, the average dates of mail replies. The weather, top-crop prospects, and the percentage picked by November 1 were inquired into. The question was also put as to whether ruling conditions had been favourable to the further growth of the crop and as to possible effect on the ultimate yield. Approximate estimates of the size of the crop as compared with last year were also requested. These estimates are not to be regarded as final, but as indicative of the general tendency. The preceding report showed that more favourable weather had prevailed in the cotton belt during September, accompanied by a moderate improvement in the general outlook.

The present report shows that the weather during the latter part of September and the month of October was generally dry and favourable to continuous picking, but was not so favourable to the further growth of the plant. The top-crop prospects in consequence are not improved by the dry weather, and only rank as fair in the Gulf States, Arkansas and Tennessee. Even at this, however, the top-crop prospects are considerably better than at the corresponding time last year. The top-crop last year was not large. The top-crop of Texas, which this year ranked at about fair, would undoubtedly have been much better had the worms not attacked the late planting. As it is, however, the comparison with last year is favourable. The percentage picked by November 1 characterises the more favourable picking season this year. The average for the whole belt is placed at 77 per cent. against 70 per cent. last year, and the quality of the lint so far is exceptionally fine. The movement of the crop is more active this year than last, notwithstanding the low price paid for the staple. A tendency to hold for better prices has developed in some sections of Texas; but this has been mostly in the case of later picked cotton. The necessities of planters and of the business community will prevent long-continued holding.

The questions asked as to the possible size of the crop in the various states show that the weather conditions have induced some changes, which, while not altering the general result much, show that a margin still exists for a future loss or gain in the total crop. The amount remaining unpicked varies from 15 to 25 per cent. in some states; and another month will be needed to definitely fix the proportions of the coming crop. The crop of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama will, it is expected, now show a decrease varying from a very slight one in the first-named state to a 15 per cent. decrease in Alabama. In Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida a crop equal to last year's total is expected; while in Arkansas and Tennessee a considerable increase on last year's crop is expected. In Texas the only definite thing to be said is that the crop will not exceed last year's. The top-crop to be gathered in this state will decide as to whether a decrease will be shown.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	52,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ellacy	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	640
Dholera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	.. 15	120
East India Press Co. ..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
Ganesh Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabagahy Co. Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	340	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	227½
Meronthle Press	1,250	125	125	..	93
Motisaril Co.	8,188	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press Co.	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	500	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabagahy Press Co., Ld. (Shollapur)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.3 per cent. stock	..	4100	..	..	4100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	5100	..	..	5114⅜

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,346	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bellasy Ld. W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	690
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld..	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	185
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 124	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	651
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..	...	...	..	..
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co.Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	500	Rs. 75	360
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,375
James Greavys Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,125
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	83
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ..	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1 00	1,000	Rs. 125	2,300
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's....	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Massgon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	674
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	580xd
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	830
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	902½
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	000	..	1,370
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 174	350
Sholapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soondardas	550	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India Southern Maharatta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 124	325
Victoria Mills.....	1,212	250	250	...	2474
Western India S.&M. Company ".....	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
			1,0	...	785

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10	165
adham, Pile &Co.Ld.	750	200	150	} p.c.	113
Bapty Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	144
Barton & Co., Ld.	525	200	165	Rs. 20	117
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		37	2-3p.c	} 16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,500
Do. Grd Issue....	2,000	62	375	45	625
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	104⅛
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
Dyndale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
India Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-Hind. Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	17⅛
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	..
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	..
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	..
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 8	300
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	..	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	..	7½xd
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	..	185xd
Western India Flour Mills.....	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct.	19½

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

DWYER—November 30, at Ferozepore, the wife of Sub-Conductor J F Dwyer, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—November 30, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of F J Johnstone, Superintending Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
MUIR—November 5, at Dera Doon, the wife of Captain C W Muir, of a son.

DEATHS.

BABU KAMLA PROSAD—November 26, at Bankipore, of fever, Babu Kamla Prosad, youngest son of Moonshi Sajivan Lall, Dewan, Tikari Raj, aged 14 years. Deeply mourned.
FOLGER—December 7, at Calcutta. William Denison Folger, of New York, U S A, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1886.

THE India Office are scarcely less liberal in their expenditure on paper and ink than the local Governments in this country, and, it may be added, scarcely more judicious. We recently received from London a blue-book of over two hundred and sixty pages, a "Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1884-85, together with miscellaneous information up to June 1886." It is obviously intended for home circulation, and is as obviously destined to that prompt conversion into butter paper at fifteen shillings a hundredweight which is the lot of unread blue-books and Parliamentary papers. And it is as deceptive as it is useless. The "miscellaneous information up to June 1886" is nothing more than the reviews which that mysterious body the Army Sanitary Commission has written upon various reports from India, and which brings the record to so recent a date as last June only because the Commission in its leisurely way has taken a year or so to digest them and write down what it is good enough to think about them. On the whole this is about as misdirected an exercise of the blue-book-making faculty as we have seen for a long time. The only justification for it is the hope that it may, by a chance copy which may find its way here and there in India, reawaken interest in certain aspects of our sanitary policy which need to be kept constantly before the public. None of the reports in the book are of later date than the year before last. They relate to the sanitary condition of the European and Native armies and of the general population; to gaols, vaccination, medical institutions, and general sanitation. Some of the observations which are made in the sanitary reports are common to all the Presidencies, as for instance the frequent references to defective registration, in which conspicuous attention is paid to the city of Bombay. This is a familiar complaint, and though some time has elapsed since these reports were drawn up it is still a subject of remark. But we are still in advance of Bengal, where there are only forty-seven towns in which any attempt at registration has been hitherto made. From every Presidency, too, there comes a plea for increased attention to village sanitation, pleas which the Army Sanitary Commission endorse, as they endorse everything of the nature of a truism, with much commonplace earnestness. Equally generally, if slight, are the indications that progress towards better things is being made. Bearing in mind the conspicuous part that the great religious fairs play in the propagation of disease, it is satisfactory to find that one noteworthy feature in the cholera history of the year was the exemption of fairs from visitations of the disease, this being attributed to the sanitary precautions adopted. Here, at all events, is a tangible proof of the benefits that the British Government is yielding to India. Instead of the careless neglect of measures for guarding against an outbreak which would have been characteristic of native administration if left to itself, followed by invocations and propitiations of the cholera-god, the Government treat each large assembly at one of the historic shrines as an occasion favourable to epidemic and as peremptorily calling for precautionary measures. At one of the great shrines of Western India the Municipality have resented the imposition of a tax for defraying the cost of these precautions.—a clear indication that the people still need guidance even in guarding themselves against the greatest of the physical evils that lie in wait for them.

The Army Sanitary Commission do not carry the case very far when they remark upon Dr. Hewlett's report upon the cholera visitation of Bombay in 1884 that the future safety of the people depends on the extent to which efficient sanitary work is done or neglected to be done, and that what the rural districts require is an efficient sanitary executive. Some steps have been taken in the Bombay Presidency since this report was written to meet this requirement. The Government of Bombay last year published an elaborate resolution, the object of which is to build up an efficient sanitary executive in the villages, the material for it being found in the hereditary village officers of the lower castes. An increase of pay to these officials may serve as a stimulus to exertion in the interests of decency and cleanliness. But they cannot be much if anything in advance of the public opinion of their villages in sanitary or other matters, and we must not look for anything but a gradual improvement to follow even so admirably devised a measure as that which the Bombay Government introduced last year. The local authorities will be sinning against light so long as they continue to set aside the common obligations of sanitary prudence, for in this Presidency at all events there has been no lack of pains to instruct them in their duty. The Sanitary Commissioner, with whom village sanitation has been almost a hobby, drew up a couple of years since a memorandum for the instruction of village patels as to the removal of the unhealthy conditions which prevail in villages, and measures have been taken for making the pupils at High Schools and Colleges acquainted with some of the essential principles of sanitation. The most encouraging results of governmental labour in this direction have been gathered in in the Berars, where six years ago a set of rules were promulgated by the Resident for dealing with this special subject. They seem to have worked very well, for in the interval considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of the Berar villages where they are observed, where, we are told, the village site is clean, and the surroundings are undefiled. But, unless the reports are a little too favourable, a greater thing than this is being done in the creation of an intelligent public opinion upon the subject. "The minds of the people," we are told, "are being gradually familiarised with the fact that what is required under those rules is for their own benefit, and no opportunity is lost of impressing this upon them, that it is not merely for a whim of their rulers that these simple sanitary precautions are enforced." But from no other part of India does so satisfactory a record come. In Bengal, we read, little was done to improve the sanitation of villages, though, if that counts for much, when the magistrate of Shahabad made the suggestion that Government might take special sanitary action in the villages, the Government of India went so far as to consider the suggestion "worthy of consideration," while the Army Sanitary Commission, sitting seven thousand miles away in Whitehall, put it upon record that if this course were followed health and life would be saved, and an example set forth that the Government meant what it advocated to be carried into action.

A new feature in sanitary progress—if it be not indeed a revival in a new and interesting form of the enterprise shown by Indian rulers in other days—is noticed in the extension of the waterworks of Dacca by the munificent Nawab Assanoolah, a provision which has been a great boon to a crowded locality, and upon which the Army Sanitary Commission remark "India at present affords abundance of opportunities for men of wealth and influence to bestow similar benefits upon their poorer fellow-subjects. The example is one that should be commended and followed." Followed it happily is to be on a large scale. Only yesterday we quoted from a Bengali paper a cordial expression of the gratitude of the Hindu people towards the Maharajas of Durbungah and Benares for their munificent contributions of two lakhs and a half towards the sanitary improvement of the latter sacred city. The place, for all its sanctity, is one of the filthiest in India, and nowhere could money more hospitably be laid out in sanitation. Doubtless much excuse is to be made for those who are responsible for the condition of the city. Where pilgrims are there will be dirt and disease and as much neglect of all ordinary precautions and proprieties as the authorities will tolerate. It would be well if the wealthier members of the Hindu community, remembering the peculiar dangers which surround places of this character, would deal with a few of the sacred cities of India as localities which in the nature of things are in need of such benefactions as the two great Maharajas of the North have bestowed upon Benares. It is not pretended that the natives of India have everything to learn in the matter of sanitary enterprise from teachers from the West. The magnificent tanks which still supply millions with water, and others which have been allowed to fall into decay, peremptorily forbid the notion that the older States had no public works policy of their own. The examples and the incentives to enterprise in this direction, then, are to be found in the past and in the present, and whenever the buried lakhs of some of the Native States seek profitable and beneficent investment let the owners think, as the Maharajas of Durbhunga and Benares have thought, of cities lying in filth, ill provided with wholesome water, and in their private and public sanitation, daily inviting pestilence to take up its abode with them.

THE division of Upper Burma into four Commissionerships, which has been notified at Mandalay this week, gives the *Pioneer* an opportunity for once more rebuking the Government of India for the parsimonious nature of their provision for the settlement of the annexed country. The arrangement, we are told, should never have been left to the pressure of circumstances to develop, "but the scheme of economic administration devised during the visit of Lord Dufferin and Mr. A. Mackenzie to Mandalay insisted upon the whole work of Government being thrown upon the Chief Commissioner." Now if there is one thing that is absolutely true in regard to the management of affairs in Burma by the Supreme Government, it is that,—at all events since the Viceregal visit to Mandalay to which the *Pioneer* attributes the incubation of a scheme of "economic" administration—they have not been sparing in the provision of either civil or military resources. We believe that when the history of the enterprise is fully told it will be shown that there has, certainly since February last, been something like importunity on the part of the Government in pressing help and supplies upon the local authorities. As for the appointment of the Deputy Commissioners, we have no higher warrant than that of the not always reliable *Times'* correspondent for the belief that that was decided upon in order that the thing might be done cheaply. Had the "scheme of economic administration," of which we are again reminded, been carried out there would have been full Commissioners in all the divisions many months ago. But the local authorities saw an advantage in having Deputy Commissioners to begin with—an advantage quite distinct from any saving of money that might result from the arrangement—and although it necessarily threw extra work and responsibility upon Sir Charles Bernard he was liberally supplied with the most competent assistance. The suggestion that cheapness has been too much sought after has been made readily enough, but the grounds on which it rests have not been very clearly indicated.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention in another column to an intention of the Public Service Commission which, we think with him, will if carried out tend to some inconvenience, and may reduce the efficiency of the enquiry. His complaint is that the Commission in coming to Bombay in the first week in January to take evidence will come at the wrong time. Many of the witnesses whose evidence will be worth most will be either at Calcutta attending the Congress, or they will have just returned thence and will scarcely be at once prepared for appearing before the Commission. It is not to be expected that anyone will meet this objection by suggesting that if the delegates choose they can stay away from the Congress and spend the Christmas holidays in Bombay working up the answers that they intend to give the Commissioners during the succeeding week. The Congress,, whatever the net upshot of its deliberations may be, and however unimportant it may possibly prove in comparison with the Public Service Commission, is an event to which native politicians attach a certain significance, and the Government as represented by Sir Charles Aitchison and his fellow Commissioners, will not think it worth while either to dispute their judgment upon that point or to so arrange matters that some of them may have to decide between expending their energies in Congress at Calcutta and preparing to co-operate with the Commission at Bombay.

THERE appears to have been rather more truth than the French papers were disposed to admit in the report published in a Sunday paper of the refusal of the English Government to discuss the suggestion that the Suez Canal should be internationalized. There seems, indeed, a sense in which they are willing to discuss the principle of internationalization; but whether it is a sense in which French expectations will be satisfied is another question. We shall be better able to judge upon that point when M. Goblet has formed a Ministry, and his cabinet have made up their mind how much "firmness" it may be not altogether unwise to put into their foreign policy. The weakness of the French position is to be found not so much in the claims that M. Waddington has been instructed to put forward, but in the fact that, so far as is known, France is putting them forward on her own account and with no support from any Power whose support is worth having. The Note of the Turkish Ambassador, asking that the question of the evacuation of Egypt may be discussed, seems to have come to the aid of the French at the last moment; but it is certain that France looked to much more influential quarters than to Constantinople for co-operation in making the same demand, and that she failed completely. Lord Iddesleigh's promise to consider the matter is a Turkish way of answering a Turkish request, and it ought to be easily understood at Constantinople.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us, under date Ningyan, 22nd Oct.—"I have arrived here, and find the greatest activity prevailing. Three expeditions proceeded on the 20th instant to as many points around us, the great Chief Dau-maun, and his son being killed, their stronghold burned, and a large herd of cattle, with letters and loot of sorts being taken. One man of the Queen's, under Colonel Holt, was wounded. A second expedition found a dacoit village barricaded, but deserted. A straggling soldier was attacked by five dacoits with dahs; he shot one, whereon the others fled. One dacoit, on being discovered in hiding by the crying of his infant child, took it by the feet and dashed its brains out, throwing the body into a ditch. He is here a prisoner, and it is intended (I hear) to shoot him. Colonel Sartorius treated us to a tremendous conflagration on the 21st,—a line of about a mile long, seemingly about a dozen miles away, throwing up pillars of smoke. He is not in yet."

THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKISH NOTE TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Turkish Ambassador in London has presented a Note from the Porte to Great Britain, in which the Porte intimates a desire that the question of the evacuation of Egypt by the British should be discussed.

Lord Iddesleigh in reply has promised to consider the matter.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

England has declined to agree to the proposals made by France to neutralize the Suez Canal if it is thereby intended to bar the passage of her fleets in time of war. She only agrees to accept the internationalization of the Canal on a strictly commercial basis which would debar any State from blocking the transit of goods.

THE CESSION OF PORT HAMILTON.

England has agreed to cede Port Hamilton to China as soon as the Chinese Government is prepared to take it over, China at the same time engaging not to allow any other Power to annex it.

THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION.

VIENNA, DEC. 9.

Count Kalnoky, in receiving the Bulgarian Deputation said that the declarati ns he had recently made to the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations would be the unalterable basis of Austro-Hungarian policy in respect to the Bulgarian queston. His Excellency concluded his remarks by counselling moderation.

LORD REAY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, DEC. 10.

To-day, on the occasion of the public reception of the Chiefs of Kattywar, who have assembled to meet H. E. the Governor, the Thakore of Bhavnagar received from Lord Reay the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. The Governor, in addressing the Darbar, said :—"Chiefs of Kattywar,—It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me that on the occasion of my first visit to this province I should be entrusted with the pleasant and honourable duty of presenting to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, the grant of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India conferring upon him the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. You will not fail to observe on this conspicuous proof of her Majesty's favour the deep interest which the Queen-Empress takes in watching over the affairs of her Indian Empire, and selecting for honour and public approval those Chiefs of India whose public administration reflects credit upon themselves, and confirms in a most honourable and public manner the confidence reposed by their Sovereign in their loyalty and adherence to the engagements with the Paramount Power. It is the earnest desire of her Majesty to uphold the rights and diguity of the Chiefs of India and to see their administrations strengthened by the maintenance of order, the execution of justice, and the moral and material development of the territories committed to their care. The prosperity of any ruler rests upon the prosperity of his subjects. Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, it has been a source of sincere gratification to my predecessors and myself to witness your Highness's steadfast adherence to the sound principles of government since you were placed in independent charge of Bhavnagar eight years ago. Your appreciation of the advantages of improved communications has induced you not merely to connect your own capital with the railway system of India at Wadhwan of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, but to contribute material aid in effecting a junction with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by the line from Messana to the same terminus. Although the link does not pass through a yard of your own territory, your Highness has thus given proofs of sound conviction that the interests of native States are so bound up with the interests of others that the wisest policy of each is to co-operate liberally with its neighbour to seek in general the prosperity of the province and an ultimate advantage to its own territories. Your expenditure of 38 lakhs on works of public utility, your liberal patronage towards education in your State, and your contribution of more than a lakh for a bridge at Rajkote, of one and a half lakh for the Rajkoomar College, and of another lakh to the Northbrook Club, have given your liberality a wide range of publicity. I am looking forward to seeing for myself the hospital and waterworks of your own city, and the measures you are undertaking to improve your harbour. I am glad also to learn the cordial relations which subsist between your Highness and the junior members of your family, as well as the careful education which you are giving to your son and heir. You may rest assured that her Majesty, who has this day given so conspicuous a proof of her royal favour, will not cease to follow with interest your career, which I have every confidence will reflect lustre on the honourable Order to which you have been admitted. Chiefs of Kattywar, it is a pleasure to me to have this opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, and assuring you of the desire of the Bombay Government to encourge your efforts to promote the prosperity of your States and preserve your rights under the agreement which the British Government have concluded with you. I trust that in my tour through this interesting province I shall witness the advance which has been made since my predecessor last visited you. The honour which her Majesty has bestowed on one of your members is a message to you all, and an encouragement which will, I trust, stimulate you to continued and increased efforts to fulfil the responsibilities of power, and of your alliance with the British Government."

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 9.

Sir Frederick Roberts and General White and Staff leave Mandalay for Bhamo on Friday, the 10th.

Colonel Carey is improving.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 10.

The priests are actively using their influence to induce the dacoits of the Sagaing district to submit. This is having a very good effect. Much treachery has been discovered in Bhamo amongst the bazaar people, the Chinese included.

Sir Frederick Roberts and General White leave Mandalay to-morrow on a tour of inspection ; they will probably visit Bhamo. A dacoity by eighty men, armed with guns, occurred at the Hanthawaddy district not far from Rangoon.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 10.

News from Yemethen, dated December 5, state that Colonel Elton's rear-guard was attacked by the enemy, but was repulsed, losing 3 killed, and 2 prisoners. Two Bohs were also killed. Our loss was one man.

Two Bohs of Hla Oo's gang have surrendered and come in.

THE VICEROY IN PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, DEC. 10.

The Viceroy arrived here this afternoon, the special train having been met on the French frontier by Colonel Fisher, British Consul, and the Mayor of Pondicherry. From the station his Excellency was conducted to a large *pendal*, where the Governor and suite were in waiting, and after a short interview, the party left and drove round the town.

To-night there is a dinner and ball at Government House.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 10.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A. Cruciani, which left Bombay on the 1st December for Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 7th inst.

COLOMBO, DEC. 10.

Mail steamer Yangtse, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady with a higher tendency. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
¼ per cent. Rupee Paper	71¾
4) per cent. do.	74¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	46⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Departments), £23,100,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; public deposits, £2,800,000 ; decrease, £190,000 ; other deposits, £22,690,000 ; unchanged ; other securities, £18,900,000 ; unchanged ; notes and gold, £11,700,000 ; increase, £300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 9.

10 p.m. ... 73·5

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

6 a.m. ... 71·4
10 a.m. ... 76·8
2 p.m. ... 80·0
4 p.m. ... 79·9

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Grant Road.

THE latest reports show that Sir Charles Aitchison is steadily progressing towards recovery.

UNLESS the programme should be altered after the first collective meeting of its members, the Public Service Commission will leave Lahore for Allahabad on the 27th and 28th instant, where it will remain for about ten days. From Allahabad the Commission goes to Madras, thence to Bombay and Nagpore, and finish up at Calcutta.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA arrived at Lahore on Wednesday, and visited Amritsar on Thursday, returning to Lahore in the evening. He was to join the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the train yesterday morning.

THE steam-ship Ispahan, which Reuter reports to have been wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope, was under the command of Captain D. Ferguson. She was a British ship of 1,436 tons, and left Calcutta for London on the 10th of October with a cargo of wheat, seeds, and bone meal. Her agents at Calcutta were Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, and Company.

IT is proposed to set up a stone block in the Residency grounds at Lucknow, inscribed with details of the garrison force during the Mutiny. Sir Alfred Lyall, General Dillon, and several officials went over the ground a few days ago, and selected a position for the proposed memorial.

THE Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill is holding three meetings a week, and every effort is being made to get through the work in the time prescribed.

IT is considered to be probable that Sir Frederick Roberts will shortly visit Bhamo, making only a few days' stay there, with a view to examining the site for a strong fortified position, and making himself acquainted with the requirements of our most important outpost on the confines of China.

A TELEGRAM from Mandalay says that General Chesney visited various posts on his way up the river from Thayetmyo, and was much struck by the spirit shown among the troops everywhere, who are anxious to be on the move now that the unhealthy season has passed. General Chesney has also inspected Mandalay and its approaches from a defensive point of view, and a report by a special committee on a cantonment and defences has been submitted to him. The Commander-in-Chief and General Chesney, as also Sir Charles Bernard, hold that the best site for a cantonment is within the city walls, with baracks raised on the earthwork now backing the walls. About half of the ground within the walls has already been thoroughly cleared by the fires of last summer. The Burmans, it is contended, have no right on the city land, as the king only permitted them to build on sufferance. The walls are five mites in length in all, so that ample space will be available when the present flimsy huts, which are always liable to be burnt, are cleared away. The flanking defences of the wall will be improved by bastions at the angles, and the moat is to be left untouched. Special provision will be made for the defence of the railway station which it is proposed to build on the southern face.

RECENT telegrams from Burma mentioned the severe wounding of Lieutenant Coxhead in an encounter with dacoits in the Ningyan district. A correspondent, writing on the 29th ultimo, tells us that the bullet, which had lodged in the leg, was extracted that morning by the Surgeon-Major in medical charge of the British Field Hospital. The operation was performed under chloroform and was highly successful and well-borne. The missile, a spherical one, encloses a piece of the bone. It was removed behind the knee.

SENHOR ADELINO FERNANDES VAS has been appointed Advocate-General to the High Court of Goa.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Senhores Assa Castel Branco, Almeida Campos, and J. J. Fernandes Arez, headed by Senhor Mousinho de Albuquerque, the Chief Inspector of the Goa Public Works Department, has been appointed to inspect the works of the Marmagoa harbour, and the railway line as far as they are completed before receiving the final approval of the Government.

THE Municipal Corporation of Goa have nominated a committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz., the Very Rev. Faria (acting Vicar General), Drs. L. P. do Rozario, J. A. da Gama, and W. Frederick Brito, under the Presidency of Mr. Michael R. de Quadros, to compliment, on behalf of the Corporation, his Excellency Senhor Cardoso, the new Governor-General of Goa, who is expected here from Lisbon next week.

THE local administration of Pondicherry determined that the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India should be entertained and honoured strictly in accordance with the regulations and ceremonies observed in high quarters by the French Republic. The Royal salute therefore was limited to 21 guns, which is the maximum number allowed under the Republican Code. The British Political Agent is said to have demurred against the curtailment of the usual salute of 31 guns, but Governor Manes, probably acting under superior instructions, decided that neither the Earl of Dufferin nor the Queen-Empress could have a bigger salute than 21 guns, which was the number appointed for the President of the Republic.

IT is a common practice in India to employ the services of a private detective when a merchant or trader finds that he is being robbed by his employés. But at Calcutta, Messrs. Ralli Brothers have found to their cost that it is not always safe to set a thief to catch a thief. The other day they were swindled of Rs. 9,000, and it has now been discovered that the culprit is a native who had been employed by them as a private detective. He seems to have managed the fraud boldly and cleverly until after he had obtained the money, when he made the mistake of tendering one of the thousand-rupee notes he had obtained at the Howrah railway station booking office. Inspector Johnstone, chief of the detective department, knew him, and recognised him from the description the booking clerk gave of him. The inspector apprehended his man, and recovered the remaining eight identical thousand-rupee notes paid him by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' cashier. He left one behind at the railway station when he bolted, so that the firm suffers no loss.

THE ship Airlie has arrived in Calcutta after having been through the thick of the late cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. Captain Macnab has written an interesting account of the daily observations from the time the ship encountered terrific weather. The captain says that on the 19th November, the worst day, the wind roared like heavy thunder, the squalls being so heavy, and accompanied by such blinding rain that it was impossible to see the forepart of the vessel. The ship rolled and lurched very heavily owing to a high cross sea running, and shipped a good deal of water. The crew could scarcely move about on deck, as the cyclone was blowing with fearful force. The squalls were appalling, and the rain seemed to come down in one solid body. On the night of the cyclone a curious thing happened. An oyster shell, which must have been thrown on board by the sea in some unaccountable manner, was picked up on deck by the boatswain. The vessel suffered no serious injury, but had a number of her sails blown away and some damage done on deck and aloft. The lowest point reached by the thermometer was 28·72 deg. at 5-45 p.m. on the 9th.

THE Council of Regency at Gwalior is about to take important measures for developing the resources of the State. After protracted consideration, it has decided upon the immediate construction of several highly-important metalled roads, both as direct feeders to railways and as opening out the more important grain-producing districts. The first of these is not less than 150 miles in length, and striking the Sindhia railway at Morena, halfway between Dholpur and Gwalior, it passes through Sabalgarh and runs parallel to the Chambal River, to the important grain centre of Sheopur. This country is absolutely without communications at present, and it is stated that grain to the value of 17 lakhs of rupees is stored in the town of Sheopur alone, the accumulations of many past years. It is further proposed east of the railway line to connect the towns of Amba and Shivpuri with the railway station at Hetampur. In Malwa an extremely important road has been decided upon, continuing the Ujjain and Agar road to the north, as far as the borders of the Jhalra Patan State. This is a rich wheat country, and during the rains is now inaccessible. In this road Maharaja Holkar will have to co-operate, as some miles of it run through Indore territory. The road is about 50 miles in length. Two other roads are proposed, from Agar to Saranpur and from Shahjahanpur to Shujalpur, respectively 33 and 28 miles ; and another direct feeder to the Rajputana Railway will be the road, 18 miles in length, from Ranjja to the Kashrod station. Many other important roads are under consideration.

THE area of land under poppy cultivation in Malwa was less last year than it had been for the two previous years. This was, perhaps, the reason why Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. and other large opium merchants of Bombay petitioned the Government to reduce the export duty on opium for China from Rs. 650 to Rs. 500 per chest. The petitioners point out that the increase of the lekin on foreign opium in China and the imposition of local duties make it difficult for Indian opium to compete with China-grown opium. The Government of India, however, has refused to comply with the request of the petitioners, as the figures prove that, since the imposition of the lekin tax in China, the average monthly export of Malwa opium from Bombay has largely increased.

KULU would not make a happy hunting ground for lawyers. The people of that primitive district settle their disputes in this wise. Each party brings a goat and places it before the shrine of the temple at Nuggur, and the animal which first begins to shiver and shake wins for his owner the suit !

A CURIOUS innovation in the way of Jail industries has recently been made by Dr. Leithbridge, the Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal. It is bee-keeping, and the result so far has been a great success. Pure clear honey is being manufactured and sold in large quantities at the Darjeeling Jail Depôt for the moderate charge of Rs. 1-8 per quart bottle.

WITH reference to the agitation which has been taking place in Ceylon regardiag the action of the Standard Life Assurance Company in the matter of paying bonuses or policies in sterling when premiums have been paid in rupees, the head office of the Company in Edinburgh has issued the following notice :—

"With reference to the recent discussion as to payment and collection of premiums under certain of this Company's Indian Policies, the Board of Directors have resolved that, in the case of Rupee Policies opened in India prior to 1876, the option of the place of payment on the claim falling due, and of the currency in which payment is to be made, shall be allowed to the assured, on the understanding that the premiums shall be paid in future according to the currency selected, the option to be made before payment of the premium next falling due. In the event of no option being declared the Policy will remain a Rupee Policy, the premiums being payable in the same currency. Bonuses in all cases will follow the currency of the sum assured. In the event of sterling payment being selected, no demand will be made for difference of exchange on back payments, the Company waiving all such claims. In all policies issued since 1876 the place of payment is definitely determined, and no question can arise in connection with them. The policies at present being issued are in Sterling with Sterling premiums, or in Rupees with Rupee premiums, according as the policy-holder may elect at the date of effecting the assurance."

It is understood that the Indian offices of the Company have been directed to take no action on this notice, pending further instructions.

THE following are the weights as at present arranged of the probable runners in the great race for the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta :—Sting, 9st.; Nulquine, 9st. ; Metal, 8st. 11lbs. ; FitzWilliam, 8st. 11lbs. ; Sir Greville, 8st. 11lbs.; Ringwood, 8st. 11lbs. ; Portman Square, 8st. 11lbs. ; Matchlock, 8st. 2lbs. ; Orphan, 8st. ; Mercury (late Despot), 8st. ; Isonomy, 7st. 8lbs. ; Sorcerer, 7st. 8lbs.; Bon Accord, 7st. 2lbs. ; Mistral, 6st.

THE Royal Commission on Currency has commenced its sittings, but its proceedings are *in camera*, and consequently newspaper representatives are not admitted. It is also understood that special efforts will be made in connection with this Commission to prevent the publication of any information concerning what takes place at its sittings. As to the outcome of its deliberations a London correspondent, writing to an up-country paper, says :—

Judging by the composition of this body, and by the ascertained opinions of the respective members thereof, it is not anticipated that any change will be made in accordance with its recommendations. One may be prophesying a long way ahead, and perhaps venturing upon conjectures which may not be borne out; but, according to the construction placed by competent judges upon the indications of the present moment, there is no expectation whatever that the Home Government will agree to adopt a system of bi-metalism even if it were urged upon them by this Commission. At the same time the deliberations of this body are likely to be attended with very important results. Although not generally known, it is nevertheless the fact, and perfectly appreciated in official quarters, that those Governments of the Continent who are interested in the Silver Question are becoming anxious for some solution of the difficulty. This feeling is also greatly on the increase in America. If, therefore, the evidence taken before the Royal Commission should point with any general consensus in the direction of bi-metalism, it will constitute a valuable inducement towards that end to many of those States which have hitherto looked upon England to lead the way. In fact, it is even regarded as possible that some of these States might act upon the information laid before the present Commission, and that England might ultimately make some arrangement in association with their new methods. All this, however, is anticipating events. It is sufficient for the present to know that not only is bi-metalism very powerfully represented in this Commission, but that, according to every indication at present ascertainable, the bi-metallist arguments are likely to be put with very great cogency.

THE entire Indian economical collection in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will, it is understood, be handed over to the Imperial Institute. The Prince of Wales has likewise asked the Indian Government to arrange for the beautiful carved screens and woodwork which formed such a remarkable feature of the Indian Court to remain for transfer to the Institute. Nearly the whole of the objects sent to the Exhibition for sale have been disposed of, and at prices which ought to be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory. There are some few exhibits still for sale, and, in order to get rid of them rapidly, Viscount Cross, the Secretary of State for India, has resorted to the astute expedient of allowing the appointment of a number of pretty girls of the barmaid type to wait upon customers who wish to make any purchases in the Exhibition building.

"INCIDENTS in the Life of Mme. Blavatsky" is Mr. Sinnett's latest venture in the literary world, and one which will prove interesting to the author's many friends in India. It is, of course, very well written, and exceedingly interesting. "Many of the stories told by Mr. Sinnett of this remarkable lady," says a London correspondent, "are likely to meet with eager acceptance in a branch of her Majesty's Service too well known to need specific indication ; but it is to be feared that the regular Army and Navy forces may find the effort of believing them 'one too many' for their credulity."

PRINCE NICHOLAS DADIAN, of Mingrelia, the Russian nominee for the Bulgarian throne, is the descendant of an old but impoverished semi-Asiatic princely family, who married the daughter of Count Adlerberg, the powerful Chamberlain at the Russian Court. This marriage was acceptable to both parties, for the Prince was of ancient descent without being rich, while the Adlerbergs were rich without being of ancient descent. Through the influence of his father-in-law he was restored to the lordship of some estates in Mingrelia which had formerly belonged to his family, and his worldly circumstances were otherwise improved. The union, however, did not turn out a happy one, and for some years Prince Nicholas has lived separate from his wife. In plain English (says a London correspondent) he is nothing more than a mere pensioner of the Czar ; and if he went to Sofia, he would simply rule there as a sort of regal Kaulbars. The Prince is about 36 years of age, and said to be of pleasing appearance, well educated and intelligent. The candidature of Prince Nicholas Dadian has, however, not been officially notified by Russia, and there is a rumour that it is the intention of the Czar to put forward not the Prince of Mingrelia, but Prince Blaso Petrovich, another of his tools.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAVAYE, who is to be his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's Military Secretary, will not have seen 22 years' service till February next. He has commanded the Battalion for a little over a year. Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Sunderland will command the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment upon the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Cavaye.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE advocates of Parsee female education will be gratified to hear of the success Miss Freany K. R. Cama has achieved in the first University Examination of the Medical College. We congratulate Miss Freany Cama as being the first Parsee lady who passed this examination after the Matriculation. It is noteworthy that the three Parsee ladies who successfully passed the Matriculation Examination in 1885 have come out well in the subsequent examinations.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

THE views expressed by Mr. Justice West on Monday last, at the St. Xavier's College distribution of prizes, are of the utmost importance as coming not only from a judge and a vice-chancellor, but from a learned man and an authority on educational matters. Mr. West is known to be a true friend of the natives, and an independent exponent of his views. The position of the section which protest against the abolition of the College has been considerably strengthened by Mr. Justice West joining the ranks of the protestants. It is worthy of remark that, with the exception of the Government and the Finance Committee, there seems to be nobody in favour of the scheme. The English dailies, too, luckily side with the Native Press in this instance.—*Bombay Samachar.*

MESS-ROOM STORIES.

DURING the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, just about the time that the Indian Contingent was despatched to Malta, Brigadier General T. W., arriving on inspection duty at Mazariabad, an outstation in his command, desired that the customary salute in his honour should be dispensed with. The voluntary foregoing of a salute is a thing that no native can understand, and Jack Sepoy was much perplexed in his mind thereat, until a subedar propounded the theory that the Sirkar had issued orders that all salutes were to be discontinued and the powder saved for use against the Russians, and this explanation was universally adopted by the sepoys.

* * *

Apropos of the intense satisfaction felt by native Chiefs on being granted the honour of a salute, an officer in civil employ told the writer the following story :—"I was present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877 in the capacity of bear-leader to the young Rajah of K (a small state in the Central Provinces), who was immensely pleased at being granted for the first time a salute of 9 guns. When the assemblage broke up, the Rajah enquired from me what were the nearest stations at which artillery was quartered, and when I informed him that there were batteries at Meerut, Agra and Ferozepore, he insisted on proceeding to each of those stations in succession, before returning to the Central Provinces, solely for the gratification of hearing the salutes fired in his honour."

* * *

A lady the other day was talking to an old Madras butler who had been in the family for many years. The Queen's name was mentioned, when the lady discovered to her amusement that old Chinnaswamy believed the Prince-Consort to have been *de facto* king during his lifetime, and that the Queen had only succeeded to power on his death. When asked his reasons for this belief, Chinnaswamy produced two rupees, one of 1840 and the other of 1862, and pointing to the Queen's head as represented on them, said, "When Prince Albert alive that time only the Queen tying up her hair in tapes, only since Prince die she wearing crown."

* * *

In that capital novel, "Tom Bulkeley of Lissington," there is an amusing account of the manner in which that impecunious subaltern, Reggy Brunton, when his regiment was ordered to Gibraltar, evaded his creditors by marching to the port of embarkation in the uniform of a full private. Lieutenant Hardup, of the Royal Renfrew Rifles, (late H. M.'s 150th Foot), escaped from England by employing a similar artifice. On his arrival at Portsmouth to embark for India he found himself closely pursued by bailiffs. Luckily for him he had a friend in the artillery quartered there, who, on hearing of his difficulties, provided him with a complete suit of gunner uniform, in which disguise he next morning marched on board the troopship as one of a draft of gunners. Arrived on board, he took up a position to watch events, and, adopting the *rôle* of an officer's servant, began cleaning a pair of boots near one of the gangways. As expected, his pursuers came on board in search of him, and one of them touching him on the shoulder, said, "My man, do you know if Lieutenant Hardup is on board ?" "You'd better ask that there horficer," he replied, pointing to the officer superintending the embarkation of the troops. The bailiffs did so, and were informed that that officer had not reported his arrival on board. Not content with that reply, they searched the ship high and low, but their efforts were unsuccessful, though they remained on board until steam was got up and the order to clear the ship was given. As the trooper steamed slowly ahead, Lieutenant Hardup appeared on the quarter deck in the uniform of his regiment and waved his baffled pursuers a derisive farewell.

* * *

In the hottest part of the fight at Rorke's Drift, the gallant chaplain, who was among the defenders, noticed a young soldier who was firing very wildly and using fearful language in his excitement. Said the Padre quietly, as he handed him a fresh packet of cartridges, "Don't swear so, my man, and fire a little lower." How many sermons combine so much moral and practical advice as this pithy sentence ?

* * *

A sergeant came up one day in the hot weather before his commanding officer with a request that he might be allowed to change his religion from Presbyterian to Church of England. The commanding officer, a Presbyterian himself, enquired the reason why he wished to make the change. The sergeant naively replied, "Well, Sir, it's very hot marching this weather, and the English Church is a mile nearer the barracks than the Scotch Kirk." The commanding officer however, it is needless to say, did not think the reason alleged sufficient.

* * *

An English magazine recently contained an amusing article on "Americanisms," in which the writer pointed out that in many cases the Americans have preserved the original meaning of many words to which we English now attach a totally different significance. This is unquestionable, but still such an Americanism as the following sounds strangely to English ears :—

Hostess to an American gentleman.—"I am very sorry to see your daughter looking so delicate, Mr. S."

Mr. S.—"Well, ma'am, when we left New York, I guess she was the most indelicate girl I ever saw."

In this case, of course, "most indelicate" stood simply for "least delicate."

* * *

Some years ago there was in X Battery, 30th Brigade, R. A., a cunning old roan horse, whom the men called Wade. Now old Wade was essentially a good feeder, and was, moreover, imbued with the conviction that the Government allowance of dry grass was insufficient. Accordingly nearly every night he used to undo the buckle of the shackle round his near forefoot with his teeth and steal quietly off to the yard at the other end of the Horse Lines, in which the hay-stacks were situated, and begin helping himself therefrom. When discovered by the sentry, he would trot leisurely back to his picket and lie down deliberately with the whole weight of his body on the shackle itself, to prevent the sentry fastening him up and giving him the trouble of undoing the buckle again.

* * *

Veterinary Surgeon M, of the 25th Dragoons, was one of the best judges of horseflesh and race riders in India. He had a considerable private professional practice, and his dealings in horses were eminently profitable to him ; moreover, he had a liberal allowance from his father, a well-known horse dealer in England. In fact he was better off than several of the youngsters in the regiment ; still, however, he was not contented with his income, and made up his mind to apply to his father for an increase of his allowance. Accordingly he concocted an artful epistle, in which he set forth the heavy expenses he incurred by belonging to a crack cavalry regiment, the difficulty he found in keeping up appearances, &c., winding up with an impassioned appeal that his allowance might be doubled. But unfortunately for him, his father was a very wary old bird indeed, not easily caught by chaff ; and after reading his son's letter, he forwarded it as it stood to the Colonel of the 25th Dragoons, with a request that the latter would be so kind as to read it and give him his advice on the matter, saying in conclusion that he would guided by what the Colonel recommended. The Colonel wrote back briefly to say that, considering his son's various sources of income, the latter was actually better off than most of the officers in the regiment, and that instead of increasing his allowance he should advise Mr. M. to reduce it. This note the old horse-dealer promptly forwarded to his son, with the following endorsement :

Dear Tom,—You are, no doubt, a very 'cute young man, but not quite 'cute enough yet to get the blind side of your affectionate father, P. M.

* * *

The following story used to be told regarding the Subedar-Major of a Madras Cavalry Regiment :—A long expected General Order had just appeared substituting booted overalls for the plain ones then worn by the native officers of the Madras Cavalry. At the very first regimental parade after the promulgation of the order, the Subedar-Major appeared in an admirably fitting pair of booted overalls. When asked where he had got them, he answered, "I sent home for them to my tailor," and when further questioned as to what tailor he had patronized, he promptly replied, "Buckmaster !" And yet people call the Madras Presidency benighted.

* * *

During my last furlough to England I was enjoying myself one day at a large garden party, when the hostess came up to me with a troubled face and said, "Dear Colonel, I have had a great Indian delicacy sent me by my brother in Madras, but none of my friends seem to like it. Will you, who have been so long in India, come and see if it is all right ?" Of course, I accompanied her to the refreshment table, where to my inward amusement I discovered the great Indian delicacy to consist of those tasty wafer biscuits called in Madras "poppadums," which, fried, invariably accompany a curry there, but were now served up uncooked as jam sandwiches ! Little wonder I thought that the guests failed to appreciate them.

* * *

When the issue of the official Army List in its present form (from which it has acquired the nickname of the Birthday Book) was first contemplated, it was found necessary to send an official circular to various senior officers to obtain the requisite information regarding their ages. It is stated that, with an unusual disregard for the exigencies of punctuation, one sentence ran as follows :—"I am directed to enquire the year in which you were born for the information of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief." And that one old war-dog replied that he had been "born for the information of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief."

* * *

It is a blessing to many of us that we are unacquainted with much that takes place in our kitchens, as the following little story goes far to prove :—Captain A, the president of the mess committee of Her Majesty's 120th Foot, in an unwonted fit of zeal, resolved to pay a visit of inspection to the mess kitchen. He did so, and as he entered the first object that met his astonished eyes was a very small native boy, as guiltless of clothing as on the day he was born, seated on a large joint of beef in a corner. "Whose child is that ?" enquired Captain A indignantly of the cook. That functionary replied quite unbashed—"That my son Sah ! He sitting on the beef to make it plenty tender for gentlemans."

* * *

Speaking of the last bottle of Sol Gills' old Madeira, Mr. Dombey, it will be remembered, pronounced it to be "a very rare and most delicious wine ;" and all lovers of good wine will surely agree in his appreciation of really good old Madeira. It is not often, however, that one hears of such a windfall as befell the officers of H. M.'s —— Fusiliers, when stationed in one of the West Indian Islands. Captain B and Lieutenant C were sitting in the mess-house, when a terrier belonging to one of them espied a huge rat, and immediately gave chase to it. The rat fled towards the cellar, into which terriers and officers pursued it ; as they did so, B's foot suddenly went through one of the boards of which the cellar floor was made, and came in contact with a bottle underneath. Further investigation revealed a stratum of bottles underlying the floor, which on being taken out proved to contain Madeira of an almost priceless description. The cellar books were examined, the old mess servants questioned, and enquiries made from every regiment that had been quartered in the place for many years past, but not the smallest clue could be obtained as to who had placed the wine there, where it must have been lying for more than a quarter of a century. Accordingly, the officers of the Fusiliers held a mess meeting, at which it was resolved that the wine, of which there were several dozens, should be drunk in the mess at a nominal charge of 6d. a bottle for corkage, but that not one single bottle was on any consideration whatever to be taken out of the mess, save only on the recommendation of the doctor in case of sickness ; the latter proviso being considered necessary to prevent bibulous married officers carrying off more than their fair share of this treasure-trove for consumption at home.

R. A.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE following questions have been addressed by the President of the above Commission to associations and societies, editors of newspapers, and members of the general public :—

I.—WORKING OF THE EXISTING STATUTORY SYSTEM.

What is the prevalent feeling in your Province regarding the existing Statutory system ? If the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, is the dissatisfaction general, or is it confined to certain sections of the community ?

2. What are the grounds upon which any such feeling is based ?

3. Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, if it exist, directed against the Statue itself (33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder ?

4. If the Statute itself is objected to, is it because its provisions admit persons to specific appointments only and not to membership in an organised "Service" ?

5. Are the objections based on other and, if so, what grounds ?

6. If a desire is felt for enrolment in a general service, what are the reasons for this desire ?

7. What amendments do you advocate in Section 6 of the Statute ?

8. Do you consider that Section 6 of the Statute supplies such a definition of the words "Natives of India" as describes with sufficient clearness, fulness, and accuracy the various classes of persons for whose appointment to Covenanted posts it is desirable to provide ?

9. If not, can you suggest any more complete or more satisfactory definition ?

10. If the objections are directed against the rules framed under the Statute, do they relate to the mode or modes of selection actually adopted ?

11. Do they relate to the general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices ?

12. Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, what amendments would you suggest in the Rules with a view to remove any reasonable objections which may be felt to them ?

13. Are Statutory Civilians regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel ?

14. If such a feeling exist, on what ground is it based ?

15. Do the general public view with any difference the status of Statutory Civilians and that of Covenanted Civilians ?

16. If so, on what grounds ?

II.—MODE OF SELECTION OF STATUTORY CIVILIANS.

17. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, how would appointment to the Statutory Service by nomination be regarded by influential sections of the Native community in your Province ?

18. How would a system of nomination to be followed by a period of probation be regarded by the same classes ?

19. Would a system of nomination, with or without probation, be likely to secure well qualified persons ?

20. Has experience actually shown such a system to secure well-qualified officers ?

21. Do you consider that nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability ?

22. If so, how do you consider that merit and ability should be held to have been proved for this purpose ?

23. How would a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated for this purpose by the Local Governments, or by the Universities, or by those authorities concurrently or alternately, be regarded ?

24. In preference to either of the above systems (nomination and limited competition), would a system of open competition pure and simple for the Statutory Service commend itself to the Native community ?

25. If competition (whether limited or open) is preferred, should there be one competition, for all Indian or separate competitions in each Province ?

26. If there were only one general competition, how would you ensure a due proportion of appointments falling to the population to the several Provinces ?

27. Having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several Provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein, is it possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would not result in the inhabitants of some Provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments ?

28. Under any of the three systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, would you prescribe any tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age, (2) intellectual capacity, and (3) moral, social, and physical fitness ?

29. If so, what should be the test under each of the heads specified ?

30. Do you consider that (after selection whether by nomination or competition) there should be a period of probation ?

31. If so, what should be the duration of the probationary period ?

32. Should the period of probation be passed in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service or of the Covenanted Service, or in what other manner ?

33. Do you consider that after selection and before entering on probation (or on duty), the person selected should undergo special training ?

34. If so, should the special training be carried ont in India or in England ?

35. If in India, would it be possible, and, if possible advisable, to establish an Indian Civil Service College on the basis of the Haileybury College which formerly existed in England ?

36. If you do not consider special training in England essential, would you encourage nominees or selected candidates to visit England with a view to add to their qualifications for the Service ?

37. If so, what form should such encouragement take ?

38. Should it be offered before, or during, or after the probationary period, if any, through which nominees or selected candidates may be required to pass ?

39. Should it be offered before on after the nominees or selected candidates entered in their duties ?

40. Are you in favour of the establishment of scholarships tenable by Natives, in England, for the Civil or Statutory Service ?

41. If so, how would you connect such a scheme with the selection of Natives for employment in the higher administrative posts in India ?

42. Do you think that any distinction should be made between the emoluments of nominees, or selected candidates, who have been trained in England, or have gone to England to add to their qualifications, and those who have not ?

43. If the opportunity of residence in England at a University for two years, with a sufficient allowance, were offered to nominees, or selected candidates, is it likely that it would be taken advantage of to any great extent ?

44. If the system of examination in England were revised, with the result that Natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers, would it still be necessary to retain the Statutory system ?

45. If so, to what appointments or classes of appointments would you restrict the latter system, and what conditions over and above those already existing would you impose ?

III.—COMPETITION IN ENGLAND FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

46. Is competition of natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India ?

47. Should additional facilities be given to Natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition ?

48. If so, what form, or forms, should such facilities take ?

49. What conditions, if any, should be attached to them ?

50. What is your opinion as to giving Statutory appointments to Natives who, though they may have failed to secure a place among the successful candidates, have shown merit

mother, in despair, replied: 'We have tried our best with the scissors, but I am seriously afraid we shall have to resort to the barber.' To which the father retorts: 'Leave all to the Lord. I wish to be sure of one thing only. Does he attend to his confession? In nothing can we succeed unless we have the blessing of Heaven; and if I did not think that he attends punctually to his confessions I should be very unhappy indeed.'"

MADAME NILSSON'S.

We must pass over a good many of M. Engel's best stories, partly from knowledge and partly from suspicion that they are not new. But the tale of Madame Nilsson's first appearance on any stage is well told, and sure to interest the reader:—

"In a little hut among tall pines on the estate of Count Hamilton, near Wexio, in Sweden, the hut consisting of two rooms, belonging to a poor forester, on August 20, in the year 1843, was born a little towheaded girl, the youngest of seven children, who never spoke unless especially questioned, but continually sang, trying to imitate the birds or the murmuring of the waters—in fact, obeying an inner impulse to imitate the great models of Nature, never having heard anything else. The Sjoabohl (hamlet) of Snugge, to which the part of the forest belonged where she had first seen the light of day, was a few miles distant from Wexio, and the highest ambition of the poor children was to be able to get to the fair of Wexio and earn a few pence somehowin that great town of some 1800 inhabitants. In order to reach that glorious result, little Christine, who had taught herself to play on a small fiddle which belonged to her elder brother (and which you can see any day you please in the magnificent museum she has built for herself in South Kensington), entered into partnership with the brother, who was already her inferior as a violinist, and they started out together for the celebrated Wexio. . . . . On they went, *per pedes Apostolorum* until they reached on their way Ljung-by (by means village), where there was held a small fair, and where the young violinist accompanied her own voice in the few Swedish national songs she then had heard and retained in her precocious memory. With great pride she relates that this first open-air concert brought her the treasure of threepence halfpenny, forewarning her of the untold wealth which awaited the children in the town fair. Thither, then, they repaired with all the courage that success, glory, and money can give, and arrived a little tired, but hopeful, at the fair. There was suddenly a big audience, who wondered if the violin played Christine, or Christine the violin. When the admiring crowd assembled, it attracted the attention of Mr. Tornerhjelm, the provincial judge, who tried to find out, as every one of us would, what was the matter. Well, fortunately for the great singer, the judge, a man over six feet high, looked over the shoulders of the people at the little girl who formed the centre of attraction, and then he saw and heard, over and above the scraping of the little fiddle, what he thought the sweetest and most enchanting *timbre* of voice he had ever heard before. A highly educated man, and accustomed to read in the physiognomy of the people who were brought before him their character and probable capabilities, he spoke first to the boy, then to the little girl, and there and then laid the foundation of the great *prima donna's* fortune by the present of untold wealth—a six pence. Christine, already frightened with the responsibility of carrying her Ljung by fauds, suddenly grown rich beyond her expectations, with great firmness insisted on their immediate return to the only place where so much money could safely be invested or deposited—their father's hut.

"You can see, in one of Christine's great salons, the little skirt, which did not descend to the ankle, the *toilette de jour* of her first concert, minus the least bit of shoes or stockings; and the cherished portrait of two *bons paysans Suedois*—father and mother—in a rich gold frame, which cost more than a long series of concerts at that time could have brought her.

"Although not quite so rich as she became hereafter, she returned with the first money earned from her first success in public to her father, who saw, real and alive, that the produce of two concerts, in his daughter's little hand. Strange as it may appear, the great success and the great financial result remained for a few days without any further consequences; when, just as a second artistic journey was contemplated, the abovementioned judge, who naturally had had some difficulty in unearthing the whereabouts of his small *prima donna*, came straight upon the father, and asked him would he allow his Honour the provincial judge to take temporary possession of the young est child, and if she were found to be so intelligent and gifted as she was supposed to be, to give her the education which would perhaps make the name of little Christine some what better known? The father referred him to the mother, as every well-bred father will; and the mother, with that abnegation that makes of motherly love the only reliable, never-to-befound wanting love in the world, instantly consented to separate herself from her youngest-born—the benjamin of the household—so long as that sacrifice could do the child any good. This little preliminary arranged, the first important step in Christine's life was made."

The story of Fechter's diamond pin is also worth quoting, though for the sceptical mind there is an apocryphal ring about it Mrs.

"If wearing a large paste pin, he had gone down near the East River, where at that time a number of roughs were always ready to cut your throat for half a dollar if they thought they were likely to find anything worth it on you. This pin, a theatrical diamond of excellent [illegible] attracted a thief's attention, and he stole [illegible] and roughly asked the time, with the [illegible] seeing whether he could [illegible] fatally. Fechter said he did not know, and [illegible] him [illegible] his way. Thereupon the nigger—a tall, powerful man—laid hold of him; but Fechter, well versed in the jeu de la savate, got the man under him in no time, when, to the rather unpleasant surprise of Fechter, a big sharp knife appeared on the scene, and no thought disturbing the better part of valour. 'Listen to me, my man,' he said; 'what is the good of your shedding blood, and getting a hemp cravat? I have no money, and no valuables; what do you want?' 'Your pin,' said the man, 'and I'll have it I swing for it.' 'You shall,' said Fechter, 'only I don't care to go home with my coat open as if I were drunk. If you will let me have any other pin you may have mine without a struggle.' 'Agreed,' said the nigger, and took out a rather tasteful turquoise cameo pin, and put Fechter's diamond (?) into his necktie. I leave the reader to judge what his feelings must have been when next day he came to ascertain the value of his 'honestly' acquired solitaire, for which he had given a pin worth at least ten times the price of the stone for which he narrowly escaped becoming a murderer."

THE REPEATING RIFLE.

COLONEL LUCKHARDT, C.B., contributes to the *Journal of the United Service Institution of India* "some remarks on the advisability of arming troops with repeating rifles." The writer says:—

To the French army, restless as it is in its desires to find revenge for its defeats, to reconquer its lost provinces, and to occupy once more the most prominent place, appertains naturally the privilege of having paid special attention to this subject, since it promises the realization of the aspirations we have adverted upon. So late back as 1878 we find therefore a repeating rifle named after its inventor "Kropatschek," issued to its Marine Infantry. Opportunities soon occurred to submit this weapon to a practical trial, and at the occupation of Sfax, and in the fighting in Madagascar, it was reported upon in very favorable terms. In consequence of these successful reports a more extended trial was decided upon, and it was therefore ordered that a portion of the line troops, destined for Tonking, were to take this weapon with them. However, on this occasion, the favourable results before attained were not confirmed. Three battalions of a Zouave Regiment, which under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Collet, participated in this expedition, found considerable fault with this weapon. The complaints preferred against it found expression in an article which was published in the "France Militaire" and runs as follows: "Officers and men express themselves in a very dissatisfied way about the 'Kropatschek' rifle, upon which hitherto such universal praise has been bestowed. This rifles is stated to weigh one kilogram (about two pounds English weight) more than the Chassepot-Gras-Rifle. This difference of extra burden caused in the long marches considerable additional fatigue to the men. Besides its working is reported to be very irregular, necessitating continual attention, and its mechanism is of such a complicated construction that the manipulation of taking the rifle to pieces, and putting it together again, requires a considerably longer time than with the Chassepot-Gras-Rifle. This disadvantage presents a serious drawback against its adoption." The author here takes occasion to point out how pregnant with disaster such defects might prove to an army. As an instance of note, he recalls to recollection the battle of Beaumont, on the morning of which the Commander had issued orders to clean the rifles, and the army found itself attacked whilst employed in this unlucky operation. To the delay and confusion which occurred in getting the rifles put together again, the loss of this battle is generally attributed. The article then runs on as follows:—

"Besides the defects above pointed out, complaints are made that the rifle was found far behind the Chassepot in its effective range of fire. In addition, moreover, to these technical defects the experience gained goes to show that for offensive purposes these repeating rifles are practically useless. For the future therefore the use of these weapons should be abstained from in a Colonial war which, by reason of its conditions, renders nearly always the adoption of the attack obligatory." In conclusion, the author expresses the opinion that the deductions to be derived from this show that it would be a mistake to introduce these repeating rifles into the French Army, since by reason of its adoption the latter would have to restrict itself to defensive tactics whilst the principal had received general recognition that only the attack could lead to victory.

However the opinions, thus expressed, did not gain acceptance, the more so that meanwhile considerable progress had been made in remedying the technical defects which had prejudiced the men against its adoption. The present position is laid before us in an article which appeared in the "Republique Francaise" towards the end of last year, and which runs as follows: "The new Army Budget for the German Empire is now known, and no special credit is demanded in it for the introduction of a repeating rifle. We are well aware that our neighbours have the command of a very considerable amount of money at their disposal which France has chiefly furnished by means of its war contribution. This amount, however, can only be touched by an order of the Emperor, and is exclusively reserved to meet the demands of a sudden mobilisation in order to avoid the slow procedure of a loan. It is obvious that the purpose for which it is therefore maintained is of too much importance to allow of the Prussian staff submitting any proposals for its employment in any other way. Even if the Mauser Rifle into a repeating one would necessitate a change in about 8 million weapons. Such a procedure would involve an expenditure of about 240 millions if the present rifles are made use of, and of more than 200 millions if it was decided to construct entirely new ones. Whatever decision may be arrived at, it is clear that Parliament would have to be resorted to to find the necessary funds. We can conclude, therefore, that Germany means to adhere for the next year to the present *status quo*. However, this decision should not induce us to discontinue the experiments which we commenced three years ago. We are just about to give these experiments a wider range by trials on a larger scale which are intended to be made in our Rifle Battalions with a Gras Rifle of the authorized model of 1874, to which a repeating apparatus has been affixed, similar to that of the Kropatschek. The latter weapon, which has now been in use since 1878 in our Marine, has proved itself a serviceable one at Sfax, Bachink in Formosa, and lately in Madagascar. We are, therefore, justified in fixing upon this weapon as a basis on which to make further experiments, and especially so, since Germany has made trials with a repeating mechanism for their Mauser Rifle. One hundred rifles constructed in the above manner at Chattellerault have been issued to each of our 24 Rifle Battalions. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Zouave Regiment are already in possession of 1,000 of these rifles each, which were issued to them a year ago by order of the Minister for War for their Expedition Battalions. There were, besides the above, 3,000 rifles of the same model in the Field Park at Tongking which, it is presumed, General DeCourcy has had issued. Very satisfactory reports have been received from the Zouave Regiments regarding this weapon after the fighting at Hue and the battles at Hong Hoa. We are therefore justified in the conclusion that the results which will be obtained from the trials now about to take place will still further confirm the good opinion which has been formed of it. It is, therefore, possible that the year 1887 may yield decisive results regarding the future armament of our troops. Whatever decision may be arrived at, whether it is considered advisable to retain our present calibre of 11 millimetre with a repeating apparatus affixed to it, or whether we shall prefer to alter it, in consequence of the results obtained in Switzerland, to a 9 or even 8 millimetre calibre, we shall be in a position to execute whatever change may be decided upon, on the day on which Germany commences to modify its present armament. Our small arms manufactories are ready with material and machinery to carry out the necessary alterations, and it is believed that it will be feasible without excessive cost to turn the Gras Rifle into a repeating one. We do not underestimate in any way the burden which will arise to our budget from such a measure, but we feel certain that the representatives of the country will accord willingly the necessary funds, directly it is clear that the security of France demands it. As soon as our neighbours begin, we shall proceed at the same time to take action in the matter, and our officers express themselves assured that the rifle, as turned out at Chatellerault, is a preferable one to the Mauser as well as to the different repeating rifles which were submitted to trials in our Imperial Guard." We observe from the above that the present question under consideration devolves itself practically into a dual one, since not alone the modification of a repeating rifle is under consideration, but also the advisability of altering the present rifle into one of a lesser calibre.

As regards Germany, we have shown the tremendous expenditure which would be involved by any change in its armament. When a measure demands such enormous funds for its realization, it is apparent that even the conviction that it is advisable is not always sufficient to cause its adoption. The fact that the German army has recognized the importance of a repeating rifle is clear from the different trials which were made to attach such an apparatus to the Mauser Rifle. This procedure had, however, to be abandoned as all such arrangements were found to be unsuitable. In the same manner Major Rubin's results have by no means escaped attention as may be observed from an article which appeared in the "Internationale Revue," in which the writer expresses himself as follows on the subject:—

"Whatever technical progress may be made in weapons by new systems, which appear to spring up like mushrooms after a spring rain, the truth of the fact will ever remain unalterable, that troops excellently trained, well led, and possessed of an iron discipline, will be able to attain better results even with an inferior weapon than troops who are armed with the best weapon ever invented, but who are deficient in any of the qualities above mentioned." We allow that excellent material may prove a great consolation under such circumstances, but it is apparent that to deduce from this an argument *priori*, that the superiority of a weapon is not matter of primary consideration, is fallacious.

With regard to the objections raised against a repeating rifle, it is apparent that both our material and training would instil us with very little confidence if we confessed ourselves afraid to trust them with a rifle perfect in celerity of fire, because its good qualities might be perverted into disadvantageous ones by the men denuding themselves of ammunition in a most reckless manner.

Similar fears were expressed in the matter of the breech-loader when its introduction was under consideration. But when the great trial of breech-loader versus muzzle-loader took place in the war of 1866, the results showed that exactly opposite conditions took place; the expenditure of ammunition being considerably less in the case of the breech-loader than of the muzzle-loader. It is only logical that it should happen thus; for while the perfect confidence in his rifle must animate a man to taking careful aim and obtaining the full benefits of its advantages, an inferior weapon must needs tempt a man to a reckless use of it in the vain attempt to place it on a par with the superior one. The same campaign, moreover, proved the fallacy of the argument that an army with a superior weapon must necessarily restrict itself to defensive tactics, since these offer the best opportunity to reap the full benefit of its good qualities, whilst they minimize at the same time the danger of the men denuding themselves of ammunition. There are situations on modern battle-fields, such for instance as when the last rush is made in the attack of an enemy's position when a perfect hail of bullets, such as only a repeating rifle will yield, may considerably advance the prospect of a successful result. As regards the difficult question of replenishment of ammunition, we would observe that we are in this respect much better off than any other army, as our transport pack mules are eminently suitable to enable this work to be efficiently carried out.

In conclusion, we wish to point out that an army constituted like ours, maintained by voluntary enlistment, and therefore numerically weak, but always on "Vedette," and more or less constantly engaged in warfare, would appear to be entitled beyond dispute to the best weapon which can be produced. As far as technical difficulties are concerned, England has hitherto claimed the privilege of prominence in overcoming these, but to give these qualities a fair development, so far as army requirements are concerned, it appears necessary that the State should offer liberal inducements. The necessity of a reform in our present armament is obvious, since the rifle with which our native army is chiefly armed is quite obsolete, whilst that of our European army, although on terms of equality with those in other armies, is not the weapon it should be armed with under the considerations we have advanced.

LESSONS FROM MUMMY-CASES.

WHEN the ancient Egyptians emblamed their dead with so much care they did not suspect that thousands of years after their time other races would open their sepulchres and sarcophagi, and find therein evidence of great value and significance for the explication of modern world problems. It was a custom of those ancient Egyptians to bury seeds and sometimes plants with their dead. They'r commonly made a light bier for the body of freshly-cut green boughs with the leaves on, and it was customary in swathing the corpse with its mortuary bandages to enclose this light bier in them. This plant remains with many others more purposely deposited on or about the bodies or in the sepulchral chambers have resurrected recently from many old tombs never before opened, and the information they give us is interesting and suggestive. Professor William Carruthers, president of the biological section of the British Association, discussed these discoveries in his opening address, and while he refrained from making any application of the facts ascertained, the more suggestive of them were enough to demonstrate their scope and bearing. It results from the hermetic sealing of the plants and seeds referred to that they have been preserved, for the most part, as fresh as when they were deposited, and very fortunately their first examination has been made by an eminent botanist, Dr. Schweinfurth, who has for a quarter of a century been exploring the flora of the Nile Valley. By puting these plants in warm water Dr. Schweinfurth has restored them almost completely. "The colours of the flowers are still present, even the most evanescent, such as the violet of the larkspar and knapweed, and the scarlet of the poppy; the chlorophyll remains in the leaves, and the sugar in the pulp of the raisins." Dr. Schweinfurth has determined no less than fifty-nine species, and what is most remarkable is that the characteristics of nearly every one of these species are identical with those of the same family at the presents day. An exception exists in the case of a certain vine, the under surface of whose leaves was formerly clothed with white hairs, which are no longer found. But the great majority of the plants, seeds, and even the weeds, discovered in the tombs, resemble in all respects the modern species, and when we realise that this fact indicates a stability of forms and character during from four to five thousand years it will be seen that the facts possess strong suggestiveness in relation to the evolutionary theory. Barley 5,400 years old has been found by Mariette Bey in a grave of the fifth dynasty, at Sakhara. This barly is precisely similar to the grain of to-day. The increase of agricultural science has produced no apparent improvement in the grain during that long period, nor has it changed from the primal type in any way. A garland was found in another tomb, of wild celery. "The leaves, flowers, and fruits of the wild celery have been examined with the greatest care by Dr. Schweinfurth, who has demonstrated in the clearest manner their absolute identity with the indigenous form of this species now abundant in most places in Egypt." No doubt it is true that the periods required for the cooling and gradual stocking of the earth with vegetation and animal life by modern geology seem to afford ample space for the evolution of species. But when we find that a laige number of plants have undergone no changes at all in five or six thousand years, it is apparent that the evidence, though not in any sense conclusive, makes against the hypothesis which is most generally accepted at present. But it is possible to go very much further back than Egypt for evidence. Plant remains have been found in sedimentary deposits older than the glacial drift—giving them an age of from 50,000 to 100,000 years—and those plants present no differences from the same species as they exist to-day. It may be said, therefore, that the testimony of ancient plant remains, so far as it goes, seems to oppose the evolutionary hypothesis; or at least to require the assumption of perhaps even longer periods for mutation than the post liberal estimates of the modern geologists have allowed for the earth's formation.—*New York Tribune.*

PUNCH ON BUTLERS.

THIS is what *Punch* has to say about butlers:—Roughly speaking, the worst butlers have the best manners. The Model Butlers are of course irreproachable. He is of serious mien, and may be overheard to hum hymns in the pantry. He belongs to the Church of England, and plays a little upon the German concertina. His chief ailments are a weak digestion and an active conscience: the former of which renders him temporarily unfit for any exertion, while the latter impels him to regard the destruction of a kitchen teacup as a crime only to be expunged by confession and self-abasement. Fortunately, he damages nothing of value, and should you observe that your glass and china have been passing through curious transitions and developments, or even reverting to simpler forms, he explains that these Darwinian peculiarities should be assigned to an earlier period. With almost morbid honesty, he allows the last glass of marsala to fur its decanter for a fortnight, while he more than shares your pained surprise at the rapid diminution in the number of pints of dry champagne. Reluctantly does he denounce the page-boy, who it seems has been habitually making himself sick with purloined cigars, and when he is constrained to express disapproval of the lightmindedness of the under-housemaid, it is easy to discern the struggle between a sense of duty and still lingering partiality. While he remains with you, the local Post-Office is even more arbitrary than usual in restricting the transmission and delivery of your letters. The Model Butler's relations are all in comfortable circumstances, but fragile health: they indulge immoderately in funerals, from attending which functions he returns at advanced hours, in a state of utter prostration. Six weeks are sufficient to constitute him an old and attached family-servant, entitled to take a respectful interest in the welfare of his employers, and an occasional liberty. His relations in the country send him up at intervals small articles of dairy produce, of which he gracefully begs your acceptance, and which do not strike you as greatly superior to, or even dissimilar from, those supplied by your London tradesman. The Model Butler's final outbreak resembles a volcanic eruption, in that it is frequently preceded by Subterranean disturbances and "warnings" from various quarters. His voice, divested of all silkiness, is heard addressing fellow-servants in terms of strong condemnation; he carries his polemics upstairs with the coal-scuttles; he develops an alarming tendency to involved explanation, and selects unseasonable hours for performing those duties from which he does not evince himself. At last, one afternoon—most probably while you have visitors—he will bounce into the room, and, sitting down on the carpet, hiccough his irrevocable resolution to quit a house in which the cook officiates in a state of chronic inebriation. Whereupon, far from there being any attempt to dissuade the Model Butler from his intention, he will generally be rendered every assistance in carrying it out with the least possible delay. After his departure he will write requesting you to testify to his honesty, industry, and sobriety. Perhaps, after all, the Model Butler is a pleasanter person to have to deal with than one of the austere type.

Your Austere Butler wears an air of disapproving on principle of surroundings that are in bitter contrast to a nobler state in which he had two men under him, and was not expected to wait in livery. Attendance at your table appears to cause him much the same agony as did erect a mermaid felt when she danced—though his movements are less graceful. Should the conversation of your family strike him as exceeding the limits of becoming mirth, he may be heard to murmur, "Oh! quietood—quietood!" in accents of unutterable yearning. He opens the front door with the manner of a man who feels he is making a concession, and he hands you your umbrella in the morning with an obvious conviction that you will employ it for some unworthy purpose. At the end of a month his endurance comes to an end, and he discharges you, when you may next obtain the services of *Punch's* next study—the Oratorical Butler. He is well-meaning, but he *will* regard most events as requiring to be rounded off by a neat speech. At dinner he is very happy in his apologies for the unavoidable absence of a fish-slice, and brings in a dish as if he were introducing a deputation. He defends himself and the cook from a charge of unpunctuality with a combination of dignity and pathos. He surprises you by the masterly command of detail with which he exposes the scandalous condition in which his predecessor has left the pantry, in the eloquence with which he warns you of the urgent necessity for a new crumb brush, and the real debating skill displayed in his advocacy of some patent plate-powder. If you are a good listener he may stay with you some time, but upon the whole *Mr. Punch* thinks that an ordinary householder will prefer the Cheerful Butler. The Cheerful Butler admits you with a beaming welcome, and if any duty is disagreeable to him, he does not draw attention to the fact by going about it like a Saint Sebastian. He takes a discreet interest in your table-talk, and is not too prond to pay it the compliment of a respectful smile occasionally. Gradually you come to regard him as a personal friend, you have no secrets from him, and he discharges all commissions with tact and accuracy. Nothing comes amiss to him; in the country he teaches your boys cricket, and bowls them out with deferential daisy-cutters. You leave everything to him, you boast of his merits as if they were your own manufacture; you are flattered by being complimented upon the possession of him. And then comes the awakening. What? does he, too, turn out a disappointment? Ah, yes—and [illegible] the keenest of all. After years of loyal [illegible] service, he [illegible] himself in his true colours as the selfish egotist he is—he marries your cook, and the ungrateful pair devote their energies to letting chambers, which a just and proper resentment forbids you to recommend.

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN BURMAH.

THE first European visitor to any portion of Burmah by general consent was Marco Polo, who was enaoled, either from personal observation or from reports gathered in the neighbourhood, to indite a fairly good description of Pagan (Mien, Polo calls the "great and noble city," but Colonel Yule has satisfactorily settled its identity), the capital of the Ava region about the middle of the thirteenth century. It was a matter of no small difficulty and danger for an Englishman to venture to these distant regions, considering only the opposition to be met with from the first discoverers. While the opening of the Cape passage was eventually followed by stray Englishmen sailing in mixed crews for purposes of adventure, it was not till towards the end of the sixteenth century that a Britisher penetrated so far East as Burmah. This was done (1583-91), by a certain Master Ralph Fitch, who succeeded in crossing India, and eventually reached Burmah as the pioneer of that nation which was destined to conquer and annex both countries. Furthermore, this adventurous traveller on his safe return gave an account of journeyings, which is preserved in Hakluyt's collections, and is a model in its way of concise composition. It is interesting to add that his descendants include William Fytche, president of the English settlement at Calcutta in 1752, and General Albert Fytche, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, 1867-71. Like most of the travellers of his time Master Fitch did not limit his record to a more account of his own adventures or those of his party. He appears to have been an acute observant man, whose courage was equalled by his capacity for the extraordinary task he undertook, while his story, when read by the light of the present day, is remarkable for its accuracy. In the quaint English of the period in which he wrote the first British visitor to Burmah begins: "In the yeer of our Lord 1583, I Ralph Fitch of London, marchant, being desirous to see the countreys of the East Indies, in the company of Mr. John Newberie, marchant (which had been at Ormus before), of William Leedes, jeweller, and James Storie, painter, being chiefly set forth by the right Worshipfull Sir Edward Osborne, Knight, and Mr. Richard Staper, citizens and marchants of London, did ship myself in a ship of London called the *Tyger*, wherein we went for Tripolis in Syria—and from thence we took the way to Aleppo, which we went in seven days with the carovan. Being in Aleppo and finding good company, we went from thence to Birra, which is two days and a half trauell with camels. From here they proceeded to Babylon (Baghdad), where Fitch says he saw the ruins of the Tower of Babel, and on to Bassora, by boat on the Tigris. Taking passage in a leaky ship "made of boordes and sowed together with cayro, which is threade made of the huske of cocoes and certaine canes," they came to the Island of Ormus, a great trading centre in the Persian Gulf, then in possession of the Portuguese, who had built a castle. Here their troubles began, for the Governor, Don Mathias de Albuquerque, not liking the advent of these English heretics, seized a portion of their goods and then clapped the new arrivals in prison. After a time they were forwarded to the Viceroy at Goa, Don Francisco de Mascarenhas, in company with a cargo of horses, and thus they made their appearance in the Indian seas as prisoners of another European power. Here further misfortunes awaited the travellers, for the Viceroy accused them of being spies, and only allowed them to leave their prison on giving sureties in 2,000 ducats not to leave the town. By the aid of an English member of the local colege of Jesuits—a Father Stevens—who had come out a year or two previously—a thieflish trader, one Andreas Taborer, became surety, but this rascal plundered the unfortunate adventurers of 2,150 ducats for the accommodation, and then asked for more. A further appeal to the Viceroy only elicited a threat of the "garrapado," and at last three of them, Newberie, Fitch, and Leedes, after being in durance for five months, determined to escape. It was on April 5, 1584—the interval since leaving London in 1583 having been spent in the slow travel of the period or in prison—that the trio left Goa behind them, on foot and without a guide, and commenced the most remarkable portion of their journey. Before the three Englishmen lay the vast Indian continent, hitherto untrodden by their countrymen, beyond, perhaps, a stray sailor, and barely known to the rest of Europe. Nothing daunted, however, they wandered on, chiefly relying upon Mr. Newberie's "knowledge of Arabian." They took a north-easterly direction, and eventually penetrated as far as Agra and Futepore, both of which cities, say Fitch, were larger than the London he had left so long behind him. Here the party broke up (September 28, 1585), their plan of future action bearing singular testimony to their fearlessness with which they contemplated the work of trading exploration upon which they were engaged. Leedes, the jeweller, agreed to accept service under "Kinz Zelabdim Echebar (the great Emperor Akbar), who gave him a horse and five slaves, a house, and every day six dollars in money;" Newberie arranged to set out for Lahore, and from thence to England, *via* Persia and Aleppo or Constantinople, while he directed Fitch to push on to Pegu, promising to meet him in Bengal with a ship from England in two years' time. Fitch now commenced his lonely journey to the further East. He could have known very little of any of the local dialects; in case of injustice or wrong he was perfectly helpless; while in event of sickness in a cholera-ridden tropical land, with the very customs of which he was not familiar, he must have known that his case would be hopeless. Still, with indomitable pluck he pursued his way, no doubt in the character of a trader, which indeed would afford him his only means of support. Travelling down the Jumna, with a trading fleet of 180 boats, he reached Allahabad, and, passing into the Ganges, sailed down that majestic stream through the sacred city of Bannaras (Benares) with its fakirs, and in amidst a crowded country to Patanaw (Patna). He does not forget to record his impressions of the white-clad natives, who saluted each other with cries of "Rama," the bejewelled women, or to express his contempt for a devotee he saw at Patna, whom he irreverently stigmatises as "a lubber." From Patna Fitch proceeded to Tanda, and then deviating from his course, probably for commercial purposes, he went a journey of twenty-five days northwards, evidently reaching the borders of Bhutan (a country he calls "Bottanter") and the southern slopes of the Himalayas. He describes the merchants who came from China, and those who came over the mountains to the north (Tibetans). Indeed, there is every probability that if Master Fitch had continued his wanderings still further in this direction, he might have struck one of the roads to the holy city of Lhasa, to which his countrymen cannot penetrate even to this day (as witness the recent failure of Mr. Colman Macaulay's Tibetan), and within whose walls only one Englishman—Mr. Thomas Manning (1811)—was ever seen. Turning again to the south, our traveller succeeded without mishap in reaching the upper corner of the Bay of Bengal, and, embarking on board the small ship of one Albert Carravellos, he sailed past the Island of Sundiva (Sandoway), and the coast of Recan (Arakan), his course being carefully recorded, till he reached the Island of Negrais, opposite a delta of the Irrawaddy. On January 10, Fitch sailed for Malacca, but returned to Pegu in March, and rested there till September 17, when he left for the coast of Bengal. Here he waited a ship till for February 1589 when he sailed for home, calling at Ceylon, then Goa and Ormus, and reached London, as already stated, in 1591, after an absence of eight years.—*Times.*

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

THE following passages had been engaged when the last mail left England:—

Nov. 18, per Bokhara, from London; Nov. 25, from Venice; Nov. 29, from Brindisi, per Tanjore.

For Bombay.—From London: Mr. H. H. Gahan Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Cane and infant, Revs. W. Beatty, T. Macaulia, R. W. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Thompson, Miss Beatty, Col. F. James, Mrs. A. Stuart and three daughters, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Col. Crant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Miss Coulthwaite, Mr. E. A. Malony, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Miss Lound, Mr. T. H. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Spence, two children, and servant, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, Miss Henderson, Mr. Boggs, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Briggs, Mrs. Clements. From Venice: Mr. M. P. Rodocconachi, Col. J. Warehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jackson, three children, and two ayahs, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. B. Thayer, Mr. W. L. Green and servant, Mr. H. W. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. E. Schoen. From Brindisi: Col. M. M. Bowie, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. H. Robinson, Mr. W. Porters, Mr. M. C. G. Gibb, Mr. H. T. Darrah, Major and Mrs. E. A. Brind, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Ross, Mr. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Argill, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mr. W. L. Russell. From Port Said: Mr. Simonet.

Per Huzara, s.s. (B. I. S. N. Co.), from London, Nov. 17.

For Kurrachee.—Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Connor and three children, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. W. Roddick, Mr. W. Vaughan, Mr. T. Vaughan.

For Bombay.—Miss Littlewood, Mr. Williamson, Dr. Nicholas F. Pereira, Mr. Lee Clerc.

Per Persia, s.s. (Anchor Line), from Liverpool, Nov. 13.

For Bombay.—Rev. Father Gardner, Mr. W. Brown, Miss Oliver, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Denis Gilman, Mr. R. J. Dalton, Miss Bowhill, Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, Mr. Colin Campbell, Miss Hogg, Mr. L. H. Harris. From Suez: Dr. Valentine, Mr. H. W. Wilson. Mrs. Valentine, Miss Christie.

Per Clan Mackenzie, s. s. (Clan Line), from Liverpool, Nov. 11.

For Bombay.—Lady A. Hampson, Miss Georgina Murray, Mrs. Davidson, two children, and ayah, Miss Lena Roberts, Miss Beatrice Roberts, Major S. D. Turnbull and two nieces, Mr. H. J. Juman, Rev. R. H. Slacke, Rev. J. A. Harriss, Rev.—and Mrs. Rountree.

Nov. 25, per Nepaul, from London; Dec. 2, from Venice; Dec. 6, from Brindisi, per Nizam.

For Bombay.—From London: Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjung, Mrs. Vale, Mr. J. N. F. Greig, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Wann, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Donkin and three daughters, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Kellingworth Hedges, Mr., Mrs., and Miss King, Miss Gough, Dr. and Mrs. Fooks, Capt. A. W. Brooke, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two children, Mr. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hubbard. From Venice: Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. Fredler, Mr. J. F. N. Graham. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Cresswell, Dr. Lynch, Mr. C. S. Wilson, Major Stevens, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. T. A. G. Montgomery, Mr. S. Dyal, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. W. Baker, Dr. P. S. Turnbull, Capt. H. O. Selby, Mr. D. M. Lumsden, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. D. LaTouche, Mr. B. A. Gupte, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. R. L. Stewart.

For Singapore (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wason, Mr. and Mrs. Botterell.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Winship.

For Brisbane (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. P. McOnie.

Dec. 2, per Brindisi, from London; Dec. 9, from Venice; Dec. 13, from Brindisi, per Gwalior.

For Bombay.—From London: Mr. H. W. Maclean, Lieut. I. Eardley Wilmot, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, infant, and ayah, Mr. Beith. From Venice: Major J. M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ewing, Mr. W. J. Weightman. From Brindisi: Mr. R. K. Wilson, Col. Plowden, Mr. W. Kemble, Lady Brassey, Hon. Mabelle Brassey, Hon. Muriel Brassey, Hon. Marie Brassey, and three servants, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz, Col. Merriman, Major R. C. Greame, Lieut.-Col. F. Wise, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher, Mr. T. Blissett, Mrs. Blissett, Mr. G. W. Moir.

Dec. 9, per Thames, from London; Dec, 16, from Venice; Dec. 20, from Brindisi, per Mongolia.

For Bombay.—From London: Surgn-Gen F. F. Allen, Col Barnett, Mr W. Black, Mrs Black, Mr T. A. Payne, Capt and Mrs Barrow. From Venice: Mr and Mrs Johnstone, Mr and Mrs J. P. Stainton. From Brindisi: Col and Mrs Knyvett, Mr and Mrs J. M. Ziffo, Dr C. N. Kernot, Col White, Mr T. Angus and servant, Mr F. L. O'Callaghan, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and three servants, Capt Sinclair, Mr J. Young, Mr Ralli, Mr. P. Ralli and servant, Mr Chamberlaine, Mr G. Johnston, Col F. E. Wiggins. From Port Said: Mr V. Bixot. From Suez: Mr and Mrs T. M. Ziffo, two infants, and nurse, Mr N. Alexandroff, Mr J. J. Mavrogordato, Lady Brassey, Hon Mabelle, Muriel, and Marie Brassey, and three servants, Miss Morgan, Mr Maurice des Graz.

For Hong Kong (via Bombay).—From London: Mr and Mrs W. B. Walter.

For Brisbane (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Mr and Mrs W. Markwell.

Dec 16, per Rosetta, from London; Dec 23, from Venice; Dec 27, from Brindisi, per Tanjore.

For Bombay—From London: Capt and Mrs Day, Major Wolseley, Mr and Mrs Gay. From Brindisi: Major Twemlow, Major and Mrs Heming, Mr A. C. D. Learmouth, Mr W. Duncan.

Dec 23, per Ganges, from London; Dec 30, from Venice; Jan 3, 1887, from Brindisi, per Siam.

For Bombay.—From London: Mr H. C. Wilson, Mr J. B. Firth, Major and Mrs Sharp, Mr C. E. Benn. From Venice: Major-Gen E. F. Chapman. From Brindisi: Mr R. H. Greaves, Col Bonus.

Dec 30, per Ravenna, from London; Jan 6, from Venice; Jan 10, from Brindisi, per Gwalior.

For Bombay.—From London: Capt P. Mack, Mr H. Malladen. From Venice: Miss Plowden. From Brindisi: Major C. E. Hallett, Col W. J. Heaviside, Mr E. G. R. Ollivant, Mr A. V. Frere.

Jan 6, per Coromandel, from London; Jan 13, from Venice; Jan 17, from Brindisi, per Mongolia.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Lieut-Col and Mrs R. Morris, Mr and Mrs Scaramanga, Mr C, Brock.

Jan 13, per Verona, from London; Jan 20, from Venice; Jan 24, from Brindisi, per Tanjore.

For Bombay.—From London: Mr E. H. Moscardi and friend.

Jan 20, per Peshawur, from London; Jan 27, from Venice; Jan 31 from Brindisi, per Assam.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Mr R. G. Hardy.

Jan 27, per Chusan, from London; Feb 3, from Venice; Feb 7, from Brindisi, per Gwalior.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Mrs L P Pugh Mr Dadabhoy, Mrs G. H. Evans, two children, and nurse, Per Patiala, s s (B I S N Co), from London, Dec 1.

For Bombay.—Mr E. Lloyd, Mrs Hall.

Per Arabia, s s (Anchor Line), from Liverpool

Dec 10.

For Bombay.—